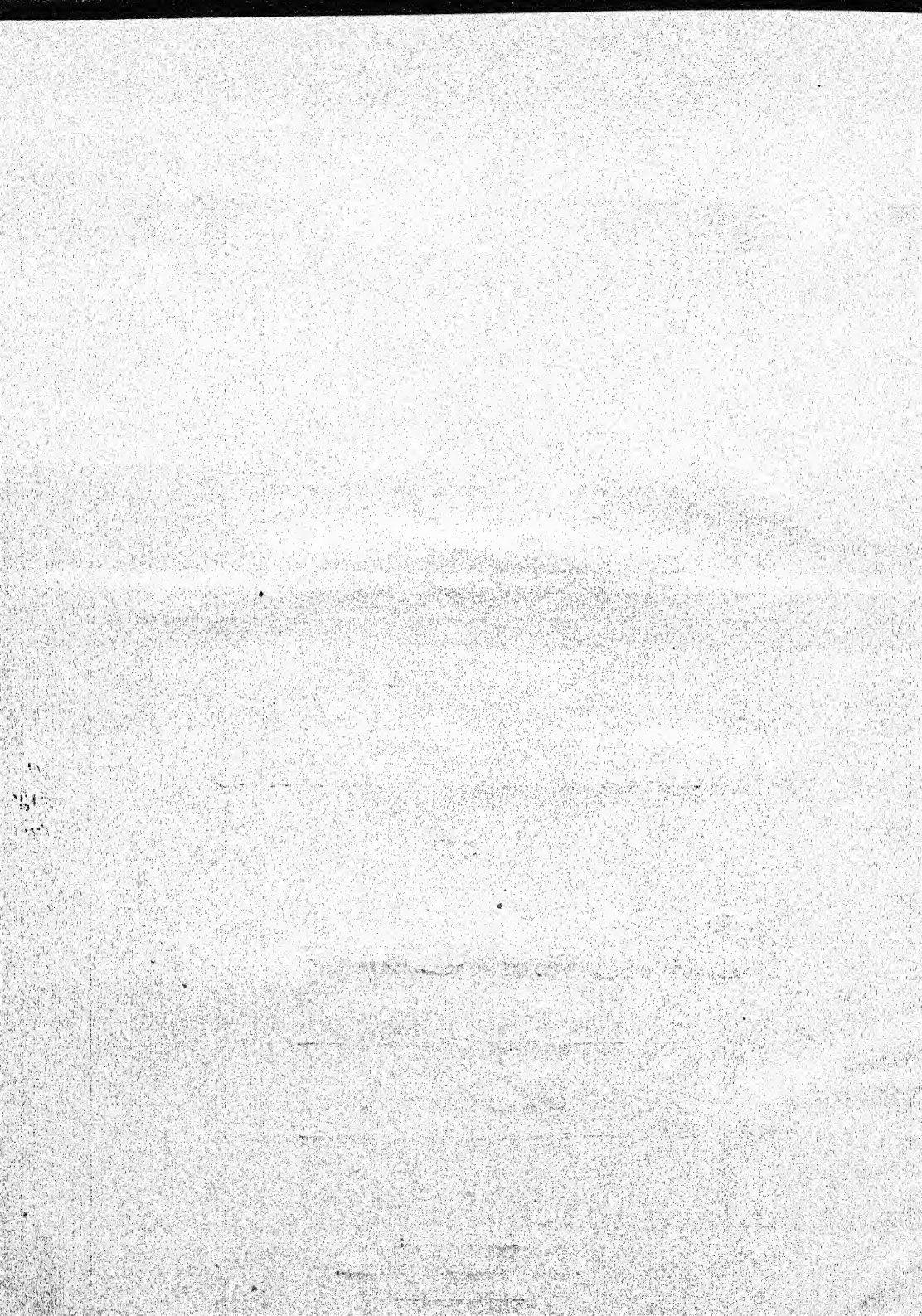




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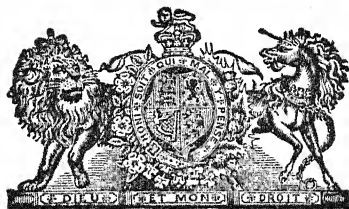
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OF

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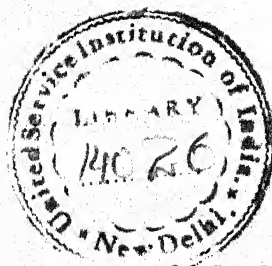
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HISTORICAL RECORD

OF

No. 4 (HAZARA) MOUNTAIN BATTERY, PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

AFTER the 1st Punjab War the district of Hazára was given to Sardár Chattar Singh to settle, and Captain James Abbott accompanied him as Political Agent.

On the commencement of the 2nd Sikh War, at the outbreak of Sardár Shere Singh and the commencement of the siege of Mooltan, Sardár Chattar Singh broke out into revolt, and withdrew his troops to the assistance of his son, Sardár Shere Singh, leaving a small force, fully equipped and provisioned, under the command of Thánadár Nand Singh, to hold the Fort at Haripur. Thánadár Nand Singh with his garrison of 2 guns (a 9-pr. and 4-pr.) and 800 men kept the fort till the close of the 2nd Sikh War.

On the outbreak of Sardár Chattar Singh, Captain Abbott at once raised the country against the Sikhs, in which he had little difficulty, as the latter had not thoroughly subdued the district, being obliged to collect the revenue by force of arms.

The disposition of the Sikh troops was as follows :—

Head-quarters under Sardár Chattar Singh, consisting of 4 Regiments 1,000 strong, and 6 or 8 guns, including Colonel Canara's battery.

At Gandian in the Pakhli Valley, 2 Regiments of Infantry, 1 of Cavalry and some guns.

There were also some Sikh troops at Ráwalpindi.

At this time the representatives of the British Government or Sikh Darbár were Captains Abbott and Nicholson.

As soon as Captain Abbott had raised the country, he surrounded the Gandian cantonment, fought a losing fight with Sardár Chattar Singh in the Abbott-abad Pass, and was forced to retreat over the hills to Shirwán. He was soon back again, however, to worry Sardár Chattar Singh, attacking him near the Mangli Ravine, on his retirement with the rescued cantonment of Gandian back to Haripur.

When Sardár Chattar Singh decided on leaving to assist his son, Sardár Shere Singh, and left Thánadár Nand Singh in command of the Fort of Haripur, the position of parties was as follows: Major Abbott with the people of the country, aided by a reinforcement of 4 guns from Guláb Singh, the Mahárája of Kashmir (small guns, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-prs., mounted on carriages with 3 wheels and carried on mules), kept the garrison of Haripur from leaving the Fort, but was powerless to do anything more.

With the 4 guns of Guláb Singh came 40 gunners. Major Abbott, apparently doubting their loyalty, raised the strength of the Battery up to 80 by recruiting 40 additional men from the people of the country, and this was the way the Battery was raised.

Jamadár Khán Beg with half the Sikh gunners and 20 men of the new enlistments and 2 guns were for a long time at Mangli Ravine in support of the 3 Headmen, who were hemming in the Sikh troops cantoned at Gandian, and the remainder of the Battery was with Major Abbott under the command of Jamadár Násir.

After the battle of Gujrát, Thánadár Nand Singh gave up the Fort of Haripur, and the 40 men raised by Captain Abbott were put in charge of the Fort guns, and the Kashmir guns returned to Kashmir.

The Kashmir gunners were paid by Captain Abbott, and it is said that Mahárája Guláb Singh hearing this declined to

pay them on his own account for the year they were with Abbott. The guns never came into action, as Captain Abbott had too much of a running fight of it, besides which he could not trust the Sikh gunners.

A battery of Sheikh Imám-ud-dín's Artillery being encamped at Pind Dádan Khan, Captain Abbott applied for 20 trained gunners. These were sent to him under charge of Sa'át Ali (who was subsequently promoted to Subadár). Among the 20 there was only one Hindu, the remainder being Muhammadans of either Hindustán or the Punjab. For some 6 months after the arrival of these men from Pind Dádan Khan they remained doing nothing at Haripur, not being amalgamated with the men in the Fort.

When Colonel Abbott issued orders offering discharge with gratuity to such as wished, Jamadár Khán Beg reported that the whole of his 20 men wished to go. A parade was therefore called, when all save 4 stated their desire to go. Colonel Abbott having occasion to think that this was done at the instigation of Jamadár Khán Beg, summarily dismissed them and confined Khán Beg, ultimately discharging him. The men of Sheikh Imám-ud-dín's Artillery were amalgamated with the remainder, and a few recruits were picked up from the Sikh troops who had been serving in the Fort under Thánadár Nand Singh. Sa'át Khán was appointed Subadár, and Násir Khán Jamadár, and the establishment of the Battery was fixed as follows :—

May 1849.

1 Subadár on Rs. 67-0 a month.

1 Jamadár „ 24-8 „

3 Havildárs „ 10-0 „

3 Naicks „ 9-0 „

38 Gunners „ 7-0 „

2 Buglers „ 11-0 „

Ordnance—2 Sikh guns, 1 19-pr. and 1 6-pr.

1850.

The organisation of the Battery remained as above till September 1850, when 6 3-prs. were received from the Arsenal at Ferozepore, owing to which the Gunner Company was raised to 9 per gun, and the pay of the Non-Commissioned Officers was increased as follows :—

Havildárs from Rs. 10 to Rs. 14.

Naicks „ 9 „ 12.

At the same time 44 syces were entertained at a pay of Rs. 5 per mensem, one of whom was called a Darogah (for which he received no extra pay).

The increase of the Gunner Company to 54 was chiefly obtained by recruiting in the district, although some 6 Sikhs were entertained.

1851.

In 1851, 2 elephants and 44 mules were entertained.

On the 2nd April 1851 Lieutenant Pearse was appointed to the charge of the Hazára Mountain Train in addition to his duties as Assistant Commissioner. He received no pay for his additional appointment, his duties being not to equip the Mountain Train, but simply to carry out the orders of the Deputy Commissioner.

The purchase of mules and general organisation seems to have been carried out by Major Abbott, and the enlistment of recruits entrusted to Lieutenant Pearse.

The gun, trail and wheel and 2 pairs of boxes per gun were carried on the mules when the Battery went on service, or when occasion needed ; the extra ammunition was carried in 20 pairs of boxes on hired mules, each box containing 16 round shot and 4 case.

The saddles and pads were all made up in the Battery, and seem to have been much heavier than those of a subsequent date.

The Battery formed a portion of the force in the 1st Hassanzai Expedition. This expedition was brought about as follows :—

After the annexation in 1849 a preventive line was established along the left bank of the Indus, as far as British jurisdiction extended, to preclude Trans-Indus salt from passing into the Punjab. In 1851 this line extended 5 miles beyond

Torbela to a point on the Indus, where
Khán of Amb. Jehándád's Cis-Indus lands commence.

The Uncovenanted Head of the Customs Department, accompanied by one of his patrols, proceeded, against the advice of the District Officer, Major Abbott, to reconnoitre the border, with a view to eventual extension of the preventive line. Returning back, having marched up the border, Mr. Carne dismissed all attendants except a few of the men belonging to his own department. Shortly afterwards he was attacked, whilst still within Jehándád's territory, by an armed force of Hassanzais, and both the gentlemen were murdered.

As the murder occurred in his territory, Jehándád was called to account, and he at once delivered up such Hassanzais as he could find in his territory as hostages to the British authorities. The Hassanzais retaliated by making war upon him, laid waste his border villages, and stirred up his subjects to rebel, till at last he was reduced to considerable straits. In December 1852 and January 1853 an expeditionary force, accompanied by Colonel Mackeson, the Commissioner, marched to the border, and the Battery took part in it as follows :—

Three guns were left at Haripur and two guns accompanied the attacking column, which consisted of the Guides, 1st Sikh Infantry and some Police, the whole under the command of Colonel R. Napier, Bengal Engineers (now Lord Napier of Magdala).

The force, composed of regular troops, levies and some of the Kashmir troops, was divided into two columns. The Kashmir troops and Levies under Major Abbott attacked by way of Shunglai.

1853.

The regular troops under Colonel Napier advanced up the Chutta spur, which presented a series of rising points, on which the enemy were strongly posted, and had to be driven out by the guns. They were turned out, and followed up by the Infantry, supported by the guns, till the crest was reached. There the enemy rallied, and drove back our men to the guns, who again rushed forward, seized and retained the crest. The guns throughout were directed by Sa'át Alí, Subadár, and Jamadár Násir.

The force was entirely successful in its operations. The villages were destroyed, and the grain stored up in them was burnt.

Jamadár Nassir is dismissed.

He was in command of 2 guns forming a portion of the escort of the Commissioner, Colonel Edwardes, *en route* for Bálakot. On arrival at Mansehra, the Darogah sent for grain and got involved in a dispute with a Mounted Policeman. It appears that instead of making ready-money payments on account of grain purchased, it was the custom for the Native Officer to give a receipt for the quantity of grain purchased. This receipt was produced at the tahsíl or treasury and was taken as a cheque and cashed. The Darogah complained to the Jamadár about the Policeman. The Jamadár sent 8 or 10 gunners, seized the Policeman, and had him tied up to a gun. After some discussion with the officers of the Police, the matter was squared and the man was let go. Then the Jamadár, fearing a complaint would be sent against him by the Police, anticipated them by complaining of the Police. The

Commissioner at that time was not with the escort. On investigation the facts came to light. The Jamadár was ordered to point out the gunners who had seized and tied up the Policeman. He either pleaded ignorance, or refused to do so, and was summarily dismissed, as was also one Havildár by name Ghulám Muhammad.

The Jamadár's services were : 1st Hassanzai Expedition, and the several engagements with the Sikhs in the Hazára District during the 2nd Sikh War under Major Abbott and Captain Nicholson.

Jamadár Krishna, a supernumerary, was brought in to replace Jamadár Násir. 1854.

Subadár Sá'at Ali is pensioned. 1855.

War services : 1st Hassanzai Expedition of 1852 and siege of Mooltan 1848.

Subadár Azím Beg, a Bombardier of a regular Battery, No. 5 Troop, Royal Horse Artillery (Native) originally sent to instruct the gunners of the Mountain Train, and then sent back to his own Battery, is again sent for and made Subadár, but, strange to say, is retained as Bombardier in his old Battery.

Letter to the Chief Commissioner from the Military Secretary, dated 13th January, lays down that the composition of the Battery is to be half Muhammadan and half Hindu. Jan'y. 1855.

Punjab Irregular Force Orders, B. O. 60, 7th December 1855, directs that Patháns are not to be enlisted in the Artillery of the Force. Decr. 1855.

Lieutenant F. Batt, Bengal Artillery, is appointed to the charge of the Hazára Mountain Train (Secretary to the Government of India letter No. 1438, dated 11th March 1856), but 11th March 1856.

Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner informs him that he will be under the directions of the Deputy Commissioner of Hazára as was his predecessor Lieutenant Pearse, the officer first in charge of the Mountain Train,—*vide* enclosed copy of Military Secretary's letter to Major J. Abbott, Deputy Commissioner, Hazára, No. 483, dated 2nd April 1851, paragraph 2.—“The Board remark that the Government have not deputed Lieutenant Pearse to equip the Hazára Mountain Train, but have placed him under your orders in all respects, to carry out such instructions as may be given him.”

1856. Mountain Train ordered to Abbottabad from Haripur.

26th May. Acting Subadár Azím Beg receives orders to join his troop at Hoshiárpur (the 5th Troop, 1st Brigade).

31st May. The Hazára Mountain Train, consisting of—

63-Pr. guns,
54 Privates,
44 Muleteers,
2 Elephants,
(Number of mules not stated),

is recommended to be transferred to the Punjab Frontier Force by the Chief Commissioner in his letter No. C-126, dated 31st May 1856.

18th Sept.

Sadut Khán of No. 4, or Garrison Company of Artillery, is transferred to Hazára Mountain Train as Subadár.

Jamadár Krishna is remanded to No. 4, or Garrison Company, as supernumerary.

Jamadár Pír Bakhsh promoted from Havildár.

Jamadár Krishna directed to remain under arrest in the lines of the Hazára Mountain Train, pending the decision of

the several cases against him in the court of the Deputy Commissioner of Hazára.

Major Becher, Deputy Commissioner of Hazára, encloses 5th August.
to Lieutenant Batt the Commissioner of Pesháwar's (Colonel H. B. Edwardes) letter No. 232 of 1st August 1856, conveying the authority of the Government for the transfer of the Mountain Train to the command of Brigadier Chamberlain, Commanding the Punjab Irregular Frontier Force.

The two elephants attached to the Battery placed at the disposal of Officer Commanding 1st Sikh Infantry for conveyance of Sikhs. 4th Decr.

Present state showing strength in 1856—

British Officer.	Subadár.	Jamadár.	Havildára.	Naicks.	Buglers.	Gunners.	Muleteers.	Gun Mules.
1	1	1	3	3	2	54	44	44

Jamadár Krishna placed in arrest and dismissed the service, his crimes being speculation in grain accounts. 12th Feby. 1857.

The following changes sanctioned in the organization of the Mountain Train (Secretary to Government of India's No. 957 of 26th February 1857):— 26th Feby.

3 12-Pr. Howitzers in place of 3 3-pr.

6 Pieces of ordnance to be the equipment, but establishment for 4 only to be kept up.

Elephants to be withdrawn, and baggage mules added.

Officer in charge to be styled Commandant.

Allowances given him for the appointment.

- 21st May. The complement of Howitzers received.
- 22nd June. One Naick and 10 gunners sent away for service in the Punjab to garrison Vellore.
One Naick and 10 gunners entertained to replace them.
- 6th July. Salaries of Civil Officers kept in arrears. Military and Police establishments treated in the same way.
Reasons explained to the men.
- 17th July. Battery Order—
The troops will parade this evening at 5-30 P. M. to witness the execution of a body of mutineers of the 55th Native Infantry.

Number of men executed is not stated. Seven men were blown away from the guns the next day at Mansehra, and on August 24th 1 Non-Commissioned Officer and 20 sepoys were executed (of which 6 were blown away from the guns), and 1 Non-Commissioned Officer and 20 men were sent down to Haripur to be executed there.

British Officer.	Subadár.	Jamadár.	Havildárs.	Naicks.	Buglers.	Gunners.	Farrier.	Muleteers.	Yaboos.	Gun Mules.	Baggage Mules.
1	1	1	5	5	2	60	1	45	2	47	25

1857.
July.

The following story of the pardon of one of the mutineers has passed into a tradition in the Battery :—

Among the captives brought in by the men of Kaghán was a woman having both a husband and brother among the prisoners. It fell to the lot of her brother to be blown away

from a gun at Abbottabad. Her husband was marched off to Haripur, and his wife accompanied him, no longer a prisoner, but intent on sharing her husband's fate, which design she kept to herself. On the day of execution when the prisoners were all brought out to die, she made her way to him and refused to leave him. "I cannot leave my husband," she said; "let me die with him." The spectators, amongst them some influential chiefs of Hazára, came forward, and entreated the Deputy Commissioner Colonel Becher to spare her. "You war not with women," they said, "yet if you kill the man you kill the woman also." The man was released.

Official intimation is received of the fall of Delhi.

22nd Septr.

The Battery is inspected by Major-General Cotton. Three guns only and 2 howitzers are detached with General Cotton's force to Mansehra.

4th Novr.

1858.
28th Feby.

Twelve Sikh Artillery recruits are transferred to the battery from the Hoshiárpur levy.

26th April.

The battery under command of Lieutenant Batt leaves Abbottabad and arrives at Anora on the Indus, 2nd May 1858, when one howitzer was left at the fort of Rockgarh, and crossed over with 2 howitzers and 1 3-pounder gun to the right bank of the Indus on 4th May 1858. The 3-pounder gun is left in the village of Sittána, and Lieutenant Batt with 2 howitzers and a company of the 6th Punjab Infantry are ordered by Major Becher to pass through the village, and to take up a position lower down and distant about 900 yards from a hill occupied by the enemy. As the troops arrived the enemy retired.

The skirmishers of the 6th Punjab Infautry pressed up the hill, the Battery remaining in position till recalled at noon. The next day the Battery joined Brigadier-General Cotton's Field Force, consisting of the 7th and 18th Irregular Cavalry,

12th Punjab Infantry, 21st Native Infantry, Kilat-i-Ghilzais, 2nd Sikhs, Captain Stallard's Battery, and the Hazára Mountain Train, *i. e.*, 2 regiments of Cavalry, 4 of Infantry and 2 Batteries.

The force was divided into two columns. The Mountain train accompanied Colonel Mulcaster.

19th May.

19th June.

The 7th Irregular Cavalry marched to Maeni, left there May 10th, and was struck off the strength of the field force. They picked up the gun left at fort Rockgarh, and arrived at Abbott-abad 19th May.

Chunda Singh, a recruit, is acquitted of a charge of murder preferred against him by the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar.

Official account of the expedition against the Sittána fanatics :—

After the defeat and death of Syed Ahmed, their founder at Bálakot, the remnant found refuge in Sittána on the Indus. Syed Ahmed was an inhabitant of Bareilly, where he was distinguished among his own people for his learning, piety and zeal. He went on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and returned by way of Biluchistán and Kandahár, and settled down at Eusafzai. After successively winning and losing Pesháwar and Eusafzai, he was eventually slain by Sher Singh along with about 1,300 Hindús (1826). Mukarrib Khan of Panjtar (an old haunt of the Hindustánís in Syed Ahmed's time, and about 4 miles from the border) invited them to his territory. They remained quiet till 1857, when they attacked the camp and killed some of the camp-followers of Lieutenant Home, who had imprudently encamped near the foot of the hills, and an expedition was sanctioned which was sent under Major-General Sir Sydney Cotton, K. C. B. The force reached Selim Khán, the border village, April 28th, burnt Panjtar on the 25th.

1858.

On the 26th a column, 2,076 strong, pushed up the Daraband Pass and destroyed Chinglai, a village containing 1,000 houses, and returned by another route to Selim Khán, leaving a reserve of 950 men at Panjtar and Dakkara. Sir S. Cotton made a night march of 12 hours by a rough and steep path to Mangal Thánna, which he burnt, and blew up the fortified houses of the fanatics. The attack on Sittána was made on the 4th May. Whilst the Amb chiefs crowned the heights, Colonel Becher crossed the Indus, and attacked the Hindustánís, who, abandoned by their allies, fought well losing some 50 killed. Engagements were taken from the Ulmazai and Jadán tribes to prevent the Hindustánís from returning to Sittána, and the troops returned to quarters.

Cholera at Abbott-abad. Battery loses one gunner and one driver ; marches to Deyri ; loses a carpenter and a langri. 9th July.

Battery returns without further loss to cantonments. 1st August.

Mír Ennáiyat Ali joins the Battery as native doctor. 27th Sept. 1859.

A mid-day gun is ordered to be fired. 7th July.

The Battery under Lieutenant Batt marched to Kohát to join the force proceeding against the Kabul Khel Wazírís. The march, 142 miles, took 11 days. 3rd Decr.

The Battery marched to Raisan (21 miles), Túve (16), Súrorge (16), Gundeaurer (9), Biland Khel (10).

The Battery was engaged with the enemy on the 22nd.

The Battery moved with the force to the position occupied by the Wazírís, and was engaged, together with the 1st and 3rd Punjab Infantry, for about two hours against the centre and left of the enemy's position. The Battery pursued the retreating enemy to Maidání supported by the 4th Punjab Infantry, when further pursuit was stopped. 1859.

Memorandum of ammunition expended.

No. 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Howitzer	...	9 common shell, and 6 shrapnell.
„ 2 3-pounder gun	...	37 round shot.
„ 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Howitzer	...	4 common shell and 2 shrapnell.

3rd Decr. The Battery moved on to the heights beyond Maidání, but met with no opposition. Bivouacked at Hassan Khel.

27th The Battery accompanied a force under Colonel Lumsden, rejoining the main force January 3rd, 1860.

1860. The Battery returned to Kohát, 14th January and was ordered to Abbottabad ; stayed three days at Pesháwar.

Total distance, not including the marches in the Wazírí country between 22nd December 1859 and 8th January 1860, was 438 miles.

Official
account.

Captain R. Meham of the Artillery, travelling in a dooly, was murdered at Lattammar, a post at the foot of the independent Wazírí hills, by a gang of 5 or 6 robbers headed by one "Zangi," belonging to the Kábul Khel section of Wazírís. The united numbers of the Wazírís amount to some 37,000 men, and their main divisions are Mahsúd, Ahmedzai Otmanzai. The Kábul Khel is one of the largest sections of the Otmanzai.

1859.

The force under Brigadier Chamberlain cross the Kurram at Thall on December 20th, 1859. The enemy were massed at Maidáni, 10 miles west of Thall. December 23rd, the force advanced to Gundiát. As the route narrowed, the heights on either side had to be held whilst the Cavalry and Artillery halted. The left column came on the enemy, who fired at them from behind cover in scattered groups. After some slight skirmishes Maidáni was reached. Large stores of grain and flocks of sheep were captured, the enemy having retreated. The tribe lost about 50 men killed and wounded.

The troops 1 killed and 14 wounded. The principal man concerned in the murder was given up, and executed in the place where the crime was committed.

The Battery leaves Abbottabad to take part in the Mahsúd Wazíri Expedition on 23rd March, reaches Tánk on the border 13th April (254 miles). Marches were begun at 2 A. M., fever was severe ; 2 gunners, 5 muleteers, 2 syces, 1 sirdár muleteer were left behind at fort Lukki, under charge of the native doctor, Ennáiyat Ali.

1880.
23rd March.

The Battery was engaged, May 4th, at Bangi Wála.
Lieutenant R. S. Abbott joined at Palosúr.

Four muleteers and one dooly-bearer had to be sent back sick.

The marches had to be made very short.

Lieutenant Arbuckle joined at Ghazni K hel.

Two howitzers and one gun came into action on a plateau supported by 1st, 2nd, 3rd Punjab Infantry. The enemy held the heights of the Barára Pass. The guns were considerably below and 250 yards distant from the enemy's position on the ridge. The position was very unfavourable for guns. One gunner was shot through the leg and a mule through the body before the guns opened fire. On the infantry ascending to the assault, the enemy faced them leaving their breast-works. Shell could not be used owing to the proximity of our own Infantry, but an occasional round shot dispersed a group of the enemy here and there.

4th May.

Our Infantry were driven back, pursued by the enemy. The guns were powerless through the impossibility of telling friends from foes.

As it was evident that the enemy if not stopped would pass by on the right of the guns, they were loaded with case

and trails brought round to the left. The cartridges were rammed home, but the shot placed in the muzzles to be driven home by order,—a precaution necessary to prevent the gunners from firing before our own troops could get clear. When the Infantry had got clear and the advance stragglers had begun throwing stones at the guns the case was rammed home and fired. Our Infantry rallied at the same time and the enemy were driven back and the ridge carried. The pursuit could not be followed up owing to ammunition running short and a large body of the enemy threatening our flank. The Battery returned to the pass and camped at Bangee Wala. Private Saidun Shah was shot through the calf of the leg whilst sponging out No. 1 Howitzer, and stayed at his post for several rounds till it was observed he was wounded.

The case had recently been filled with leaden bullets on the recommendation of Captain De Bude, Commanding Pesháwar Mountain Train, and to this is due the excellent result of the fire.

Memo. of ammunition expended.

No. 1 Howitzer	23 shell	4 case shot.
„ 3 „	33 „	7 „
„ 2 Gun	36 round shot	8 „

May 20th. The Battery marched to Kanigoram, chief town of the Waziris, was not engaged again and returned to Bannu May 20th.

May 18th. One muleteer died of fever.

May 22nd. Battery leaves Bannu on its return to Abbottabad leaving behind the following sick :—

1 Gunner Havildár.	1 Dooly-bearer.
3 Gunners.	1 Camp-follower.
3 Muleteers.	2 Gunners in charge.
1 Syce.	

From May 25th marches were made by night, leaving at 8 P.M. Jamadár Pír Bakhsh died of fever at Pindu after a seven days' illness.

One muleteer died at Hurripore of fever.

One gunner of those left at Bannu caught the fever and died.

The Battery marched back with 4th Sikh Infantry, 24th Punjab Infantry, 5th Goorkhas and reached Abbottabad 11th June 1860, total distance $667\frac{1}{4}$ miles in 81 days.

Lieutenant Batt received a Brevet Majority in 1863 and recommends his subalterns.

The Mahsúds, about 12 or 15,000 strong, were constantly in the habit of raiding into the plains, and once they burnt the town of Tánk. After annexation they continued the same courses. The best pasturage being at the foot of the hills, the cattle sent there were constantly being swept off. A Native officer, in 1855, and 12 troopers of Mounted Police, having pursued the raiders too far, were all surrounded and slain. Later on 3,000 of them were only prevented from attacking Tánk by the timely advance of troops. Sir J. Lawrence in that year and again in 1857 recommended an expedition, but various circumstances postponed the measure. On the 13th March 1860 some 4,000 raiders descended on Tánk, but were gallantly met and repulsed by a small force of Punjab Irregular Cavalry, hastily collected under a Native officer.

Official
Account.

April 14th.—A force, consisting of Staff 8, Sappers and Miners 478, Artillery 287, Cavalry 339, Infantry 4,139, total 5,251, 12 guns, and 1,600 levies, assembled at Tánk under Brigadier Chamberlain, and advanced up the bed of the Tánk stream, a difficult road on account of boulders and narrowed in with the ascent. The tribe was required to pay Rs. 45,000,

14th April.

1860.

23rd April.

or to allow the force undisturbed passage to Kanigoram, their chief place. They declined both alternatives. As supplies had to be collected, 1,564 Infantry were left at Pallosen, and the force advanced into and laid waste the western part of the enemy's country. On the morning of the 23rd April 3,000 Mahsúds attacked the camp, 500 rushed into the centre sword in hand, causing much confusion. They were driven back and pursued with slaughter for some miles. The enemy then fell back on Barara Tunga. Their position was attacked on the 4th May, all communications with the plains having been abandoned and 15 days' supplies taken. The assault was made on the enemy's left, a steep ascent, defended by breastworks. The assault was not successful, and the Mahsúds charged down through the supports, but their leader being cut down by Captain Keyes, and the fire of the Battery being turned on them, they were repulsed, the work carried and the enemy retreated. The force then proceeded to Kanigoram, on which place a fine was imposed, and as the tribe still refused to give security for good behaviour the crops were destroyed, and another chief town, Makan, destroyed. The force returned by the Bhissora Ravine and reached British territory May 18th 1860. The Brigadier thus describes the services rendered :—"Our shortest march took hours to perform, the safety of our followers, supplies, baggage requiring the heights on both sides to be crowned and held till the arrival of the rear guard ; it was generally noon, though starting at sunrise, and sometimes later, before the new camping ground was reached. On arrival day piquets and escorts had to be supplied and breastworks to be made for the night of substantial profile. Tents were struck by dusk, half the men sleeping accoutred and all in uniform. The march was 160 miles in an unknown and difficult country against an ever watchful foe, notwithstanding we only lost three camp-followers and as many camels."

The force left without securing the submission of the tribe.

A blockade was established, and all trade prohibited. In this interval the Mahsúds committed some serious crimes, but in June 1861 they sued to be allowed to come in, and they entered into the following engagement :— 1860.

- 1.—To maintain friendly relations in future.
- 2.—To acknowledge the liability to seizure for the reimbursement of sufferers from outrage at the hands of members of the tribe.
- 3.—Not to give refuge to criminals escaped from British territory, or to receive stolen property.
- 4.—To pay fines according to a fixed scale for all murders committed or wounds inflicted by members of the tribe.
- 5.—To give hostages for the observance of these terms for one year.

[The above terms have been tolerably adhered to.]

Captain Batt in his letter No. 80, dated 11th October 1861, to the Assistant Adjutant-General of Artillery, forwarded through the Brigadier-General, thus brings to notice the gallant conduct of Lieutenants B. V. Arbuckle and R. S. Abbott in action with the Hazára Mountain Train in the Barara Pass, May 24th, 1860 :—

Paragraph 2. “The enemy were driving our Infantry past the right flank of the Mountain Train, and in order to check the pursuit and prevent them from penetrating our line, the guns were brought round to protect that flank, and the fire withheld until our men had passed out of range. A party

of the enemy advanced to attack the Battery, but Lieutenants Arbuckle and Abbott came out to the front of their guns, and there used pistols with effect, and kept the enemy in check, thus enabling the guns to open fire when the last of the Infantry had passed out of range."

No. 86, dated 19th October 1861, applies for a court of investigation to decide a claim for Order of Merit for No. 54, Saidun Shah, Naick of the the Hazára Battery :—

1860.

Paragraph 2. "Saidun Shah was sponging a Howitzer in action with the Wazírís on the 4th May 1860 ; he was shot through the leg, but continued serving the gun for several rounds, and refused to give up the sponge until ordered to do so by his Commanding Officer."

The request was refused on the grounds that a long time had elapsed, and that a court had been ordered to assemble at Bannu on the return of the expedition for the investigation of such cases.

28th Feby.

Memo. No. 277, from Staff Officer, states that there is no objection to the Native officers and men having their families with them, as the Hazára Mountain Train is a local body.

3rd June.

Káka Singh promoted to Jamadár from Havildár.

29th June.

Lieutenant W. A. B. Gillies reported his arrival.

20th July.

Nawáb, Muleteer, killed his uncle and cousin (a woman) in the Sudder Bazár at Abbott-abad. He was betrothed in marriage to his cousin. His uncle refused to give her to him and prostituted her in the bazár, Nawáb one night stole a sword from the lines and went to his uncle's house. After two or three ineffectual attempts to cut him down, he stabbed him, and then followed the woman, who fled, screaming down the street. Nawáb overtook her and cut off her head. One

Búta Singh, Gunner, and a Sepoy of the 4th Sikh Infantry, were seated on a charpoy close by [Búta Singh got slightly wounded when Nawáb was slashing at his uncle] and made no attempt to interfere, but ran off to the lines.

Nawáb was hung, and Búta Singh dismissed for cowardice.

Subadár Sadul Khán relieved on a pension. He could not take part in the Mahsúd expedition owing to ophthalmia ; his war services were :— 17th August.

Defence of Bannu Fort in Sikh Mutiny 1849, and was severely wounded in the taking of the fort by the rebellious Sikh Army.

Lost an arm and received two severe sword cuts.

1860.

He was present in the Sittána expedition of 1858.

Jamadár Pír Bakhsh had the following services :—

Siege of Mooltan in Sheikh Imám-ud-dín's Artillery.

Slightly wounded. Hassanzai expedition of 1852.

Sittana expedition of 1858. Expeditions against Kabul Kheyls and Mahsúd Wazírís.

Káka Singh promoted to Subadár from Jamadár, *vice* Sadul Khán, pensioned.

Sadulah Khán promoted to Jamadár from Havildár, *vice* Káka Singh.

British Officer.	Subadár.	Jamadár.	Havildárs.	Naicks.	Buglers.	Gunners.	Dároghas.	Native Farrier.	Muleteers.	Yabus.	Gun mules.	Baggage mules.
1	1	1	5	5	2	60	4	1	46	2	48	26

1861.
15th July.

Brigade order No. 213, 1861, publishes No. 174, dated London, 24th April 1861, from Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council :—

MY LORD,—The Governor-General's letter dated 21st January last drew attention to the distinguished service of Captain C. P. Keyes, 30th Madras Native Infantry, in having, during the late campaign against the Wazírís, made gallant stand with a small party of 1st Punjab Infantry under his command on a critical occasion in advance of the guns, and this enabled Captain F. A. Batt, Commanding Hazára Mountain Train, to inflict severe loss on the enemy, who in great numbers were pressing the Infantry and advancing to attack the guns.

[Paragraphs 2 and 3 are to the purpose that Captain Keyes is to have a step of Brevet rank.]

4. The conduct of Captain Batt on the same occasion merits and has received the favorable notice of Her Majesty's Government.

1861.
12th Sept.

Brigadier-General Chamberlain takes two guns into the district for practice ; amongst other places visited was the top of Mount Meean Janee-ka-Chowkee.

27th Oct.

Lieutenant T. Graham to do duty *vice* Lieutenant Abbott, whose services are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, having failed to pass the prescribed test in Hindustáni.

14th Decr.

Lieutenant T. Graham reports his arrival.

1862.
11th March.

Lieutenant R. S. Abbott to do duty with the Hazára Mountain Train.

2nd June.

Brigade Order No. 161, 31st May 1862, referring to *Punjab Gazette* order No. 17, 1st February 1862, in which the

establishment fixed for the Pesháwar and Hazára Mountain Trains is laid down, which are in future each to consist of four pieces of ordnance, states that the organisation will have effect on and from 1st June 1862, and will be carried out with the following instructions :—

The Pesháwar Mountain Train will make over to the Hazára Mountain Train the number of privates required to complete establishment.

The surplus Non-commissioned Officer and men of the Peshawar Mountain Train to be equally distributed between both Mountain Trains and become as Supernumeraries until absorbed.

The Pesháwar Mountain Train will make over the Non-combatant establishment required to complete Hazára Mountain Train.

The establishments remaining surplus after the completion of both Batteries to be paid up and discharged with gratuity.

The establishment of Pesháwar Mountain Train was then 8 guns, 160 mules, 1 Subadár, 2 Jemadárs, 5 Havildárs, 8 Naicks, 90 Gunners. That of the Hazára Mountain Train, 6 guns and establishment kept up sufficient for 3 guns.

Constitution of Battery, January 1862.

British Officers.	Subadár.	Jemadár.	Havildárs.	Naicks.	Buglers.	Gunners.	Daroghas.	Farrier.	Muleteers.	Yahoos.	Gun Mules.	Baggage Mules.
2	1	1	5	5	2	60	4	1	46	2	48	26

1862.

Punjab Gazette, 19th June 1862, publishes :—

141. Captain F.R. Batt of Artillery, Commandant Hazára Mountain Train, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment, and that officer's services are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

142. Captain F. R. de Bude, Commandant Pesháwar Mountain Train, is transferred to the command of the Hazára Mountain Train in room of Captain Batt.

1st July.

Captain de Bude assumes command.

27th Decr.

Lieutenant W. A. B. Gillies appointed by order Punjab Government No. 239, 11th November 1862, joined this day and is brought on the roster for duty.

Services of Captain Batt.—His services in the Mahsúd Wazíri expedition brought to favorable notice in Secretary of State for India's letter No. 174, 24th April 1861, and he received Brevet Rank of Major after Umbeylah. He served with the Battery in the expeditions of 1858, 1859 and 1860.

1863.

30th *March*.—A permanent advance of Rs. 800 sanctioned for Mountain Batteries.

19th August.

The Hazára Mountain Train and 1st Punjab Infantry march to Sherwán on account of the unsettled state of the Amb border.

7th Sept.

Battery marches to Sirsi.

Fifteen coolies entertained to act as muleteers for baggage mules.

10th Sept.

At Camp Kriplian a slow match is kept burning in each division from dark till daylight till further orders. Range to opposite side of the river made out, 750 yards.

13th Oct.

Battery arrives from Ráwalpindi. Hazára Mountain Train leaves Kriplian to join expeditionary force.

Five days' supply ordered to be ready at hand in the Regimental Bazaar.

1863.
14th Octr.

Twenty-two mules requisitioned for carriage of these supplies.

Battery crosses the Indus at Dalmohut ; 4 boats load each time ; each boat-load took 25 men ; actual passage of each boat 3 men. Embarkation began at 6-30 A. M., and the whole battery had been taken across at 9-50 A. M.

15th Octr.

The following orders were issued preparatory to the march to the Durwand Pass :—

17th Octr.

No woman, sickly or old men, children, superfluous baggage, dogs, or animals such as cows or bullocks (except those used for baggage purposes) to be allowed to accompany the baggage.

Baggage distribution as follows :—

Captain de Bude	...	2 mules.
Lieutenant Gillies	...	1 „
„ Abbott	...	1 „
Mess	...	3 „
Native Officers	...	2 „
Men	...	1 „ for 6 men including cooking pots.

Camp Equipage ... 11 pals.

[11 Pals : 25 men per pal, 186 men = 8 pals ; Guard 1, Hospital 1, Workshop 1 = 11.]

Officers' servants and horses—

Captain de Bude	...	2 horses.
Lieutenants Gillies and Abbott	...	2 „

3 Mess servants, 3 Bhisties, 1 Dhobie, 1 Mehter, 1 tent orderly.

Scale of baggage subsequently altered to—

Officers Commanding Corps	...	4 mules.
All other officers	...	2 „
Messes Native Regiments	...	12 „

1863.
18th Octr.

Bullocks not to be allowed for carriage of ammunition.

19th Octr.

The Battery, Peshawar Mountain Train, 1st Punjab Infantry and 5th Gurkhas, left the Durwand Pass at 8 P. M. and joined the force under Colonel Wylde at 4 A. M. on the 20th. They marched to the Umbeylah Pass when they halted 2 hours. The march was continued for 6 miles where it was opposed by the enemy.

The Guides and 1st Punjab Infantry drove them off, the battery firing 1 common and 2 round shot at 900 yards. The force reached the head of the pass at 4 P. M. The march had lasted 20 hours, and some mules had been travelling for 35 hours, which had been sent for provisions, and the road was steep and difficult for mountain batteries.

22nd Octr.

Sick men, and superfluous camp-followers, &c., are ordered to be sent back to Rosmut, and baggage to be reduced to the smallest limit, tables, chairs and charpoys to be sent away or destroyed. Camp equipage to be returned except pals for Hospital. Men to take 1 blanket and a great coat and no spare clothing for bedding. Cooking pots to be reduced as far as possible. Officers prohibited from giving passes for the purpose of hurrying on their own baggage. A postmaster appointed, but no letters to be written except on urgent business. No firing allowed in camp.

Fifty-one mules, 40 Bunniahs, 4 khalasis belonging to the Peshawar Magazine arrived with spare ammunition for the mountain batteries.

Reconnoitring party attacked, the battery hastens to the relief. The Officer Commanding received instructions from Colonel Hope, Commanding Her Majesty's 71st Regiment, and 2 Guns respectively under Lieuts. Gillies and Abbott were brought into action from 60 to 80 yards from the enemy. The ground in the immediate front was clear, but beyond was

intersected by ravines and covered with bushes behind which the enemy were posted. A party of the 20th Punjab Infantry were on the left in advance of the guns which were flanked by the 71st British Regiment.

1863.

About 8-30 P.M., Lieutenant Gillies was shot in the left side, the bullet passing through his chest, and killed, and a most promising young officer lost to the service. The battery remained in position all night, and at 1 A.M. the enemy ceased firing.

Lieut. Gillies
killed.

The casualties were—

1 Officer, Lieutenant Gillies, killed, bullet wound.

Pay Havildar Gurmuk Singh severely wounded; severe sword cuts on left arm.

Golundaz Rhodég Khán, dangerous gun-shot wound broke right arm and through left groin, died at Nawa Kila 9th November 1863.

Driver Beylu, gun shot wound through right hand.

1. Mule killed, 1 wounded and will have to be shot.

(Mule shot by order at Nawa Kila.)

Commanding officers ordered to have all their Government cattle and Bazaar carriage, with the exception of a sufficient number to move $\frac{1}{3}$ of the spare ammunition and cooking pots, in immediate readiness to march down to Rostum Bazaar.

28th Octr.

Grain forage is increased for each mule owing to the scarcity of grass.

Lieutenant de Lautour joins the battery.

29th Novr.

Arrangements for the advance of troops—

4th Decr.

5 Mules per 100 Native Soldiers for conveyance of kit and cooking utensils.

7 Mules per 100 British Soldiers for conveyance of kit and cooking utensils.

1883, British troops will wear posteens. Great coat and blanket to be carried on mules.

Native troops will wear posteens, and carry great coat or choga on their backs ; 1 blanket will be carried.

Officers 1 mule and 1 servant each.

All baggage and stores above the scale laid down to be collected ready to be sent to a place in the lower camp which Assistant Quartermaster-General will point out.

8th Decr. Lieutenant de Lautour doing duty with the Hazara Mountain Battery is directed to do duty with C-19th Royal Artillery during the absence of Lieutenant Clarke appointed to act as Commissary of Ordnance or until further orders.

12th Decr. Supplies indented for to last five days.

15th and 16th Decr. The battery, as part of the 1st Brigade, took part under Colonel Turner, C.B., Commanding, in the actions of the Conical Hill and taking of Lattoo [the descent was by a very difficult road into the valley of Umbeylah] and the action of December 16th which closed the operations against the hill tribes.

The half batteries were commanded by Lieutenants Connolly and Abbott, and the practice made was excellent, and prepared the way for the successful rush on the very strong position of the enemy.

The guns which were made to travel by the worst of roads were only enabled to reach the plain in time to take part in the closing operations of the siege owing to the assistance afforded by Lieutenant Lewis Tucker, R.E., and his sappers and miners.

25th Decr. Lieutenant de Lautour rejoins the battery, *vice* Lieutenant V. A. B. Gillies, deceased.

Battery marches out of the Umbeylah pass.

The battery halted one day at Nawa Kila; joins the Judoon Field Force proceeding to receive the submission of the chiefs.

1863.
26th Decr.

Lieutenant Connolly leaves the battery to join his own at Pesháwar and is struck off the strength.

1864.
6th Jany.

Battery arrives at Abbottábád.

10th Jany.

Official account of the expedition.—It has been before stated [see official account of expedition in 1858] that the Olmanzai and Judoon tribes had been bound over to prevent the return of the Hindustáni fanatics to Sittana. The Olmanzai are a small tribe, but the Judoon number some 4000 and could easily have fulfilled their engagement.

1863.

On their expulsion from Mulkah, Syed Mobárak and the fanatics went to Mulkah on one of the northern spurs of the Mahabun range. It belonged to the Amazai tribe, and was only accessible from the British side by difficult paths. As there was no cessation of the robberies formerly committed in 1861, the Olmanzai and Judoons were blockaded and made to renew their engagements to prevent the crimes but without effect. An expedition was recommended in 1862, but the measure was not adopted till autumn 1863. When the increasing influence of the Hindustánis and their hostility to the British had become more apparent, their numbers which had much decreased after Sir S. Cotton's expedition had now risen to about 1000. Early in July 1863 they reoccupied Sittana and other villages of the Olmanzai, who with the Judoons made no resistance; indeed, the Mansur section are said to have invited them. Failing a due warning to expel the intruders, the two tribes were again subjected to blockade.

Immediately opposite the Olmanzai, on the left bank of the Indus lives the Khan of Umb, Akram, between whom and Sayad Mobárak there is an hereditary quarrel. He is particularly exposed to injury from his neighbours, trans-Indus,

15th July.

1863.

because his chief place Umb, together with small flat strip of country, lie on the right bank of the Indus. Besides Sayad, Akram Khán has other enemies in a portion of the Hassanzai tribe, who had never forgiven his father Jehándád for seizing some of their tribesmen who were concerned in the murder of Messrs. Carne and Tapp in 1852 [see account of expedition in 1852]. In that year the Hassanzais laid waste Akram's lands cis-Indus, whilst the Hindustánís attacked him trans-Indus. Accordingly in 1863 one of the first acts of Maulah Abdullah was to address threatening letters to the Khán of Umb, whilst the Hassanzais destroyed his border hamlets in the Shingli valley, and killed several of his men. These outrages are more than suspected to have been committed by Kábul Khán, son of the Hassanzai chief, Hassar Ali, at the instigation of his father-in-law, Alla Muhammad Khán, nominally a British subject, who is chief of Agrori, to the north-west of Taunawul.

On the 7th September the Hindustánís led by Maulah Abdullah, and accompanied by a principal Judoon Malik, crossed our border with the intention of attacking a body of the Guides at Topi, but were repulsed. They also fired across the Indus at our picquets.

As regards numbers the Hindustánís are far from being formidable, but they might easily become so owing to the influence, the same as Sayad Ahmad obtained in the time of the Sikhs, over the neighbouring tribes. In their persistent teaching of war against the Infidel they raise a cry which might, as in the Sikh time, rally the divided tribes to united action.

The position of Mulkah is not ill-chosen for influencing the tribes, it has easy communication with the Amazais, Chiggarzais, Muda Kheyl, Hassanzai cis-Indus, Khudu Kheyl, Olmanzai and Judoon. The people of the Chumlah Valley are close at hand, and thence access to the Bunair,

1863.

Swát and Bajour valleys is practicable. It is by no means certain that the Hindustánís and their aggressive tenets met with universal favour with the tribes. Their allies mostly used them for purposes of their own, and by the great Eusaffzai, their patriarch, their religious dogmas and innovations were regarded as heretical.

Attacking Mulkah resolved itself into two courses. The approach through the Khudu Kheyl, crossing the Mahabun by the Surpatti pass ; or by the Sarkhawi pass and Chumlah Valley.

The latter was adopted. The force under Brigadier-General Sir Neville Chamberlain consisted of—

Artillery	...	{ Half battery C-19 R. A. Hazara Mountain Train. Peshawar „ „
Cavalry	...	{ Detachment of the Guide Cavalry. 11th Bengal Cavalry.
Infantry	...	{ Detachment of Sappers and Miners. 2nd Regiment British Infantry. 8th „ Native „

Moving with secrecy the troops seized the crest of the Sarkhawi (better known as the Umbeylah) pass on the afternoon of 20th October. The narrowness of the pass prevented the immediate advance into the Chumlah Valley ; also the baggage did not join till October 23rd. The Bunair tribe had not resisted the occupation of the pass in any force. They had received a proclamation stating the object of the expedition, but they also knew the strength of their position and the danger in approaching it.

On the halt of the troops they were encouraged to attack, but feared also for their own Valley. They collected in a pass, a few miles to the left of the line of advance, but their hostility was not openly shown till the return of a reconnoitring

1863. party up the Chumlah Valley, past their village of Umbeylah.

23rd Octr. The Hindustánís with the Northern Mahabun come up.

28th Octr. The Akhund of Swát with his people.

9th Decr. A large body of Bajaurís.

General Chamberlain's position necessitated the holding of outlying crags and hills which were successively attacked, the enemy keeping up a fire of many hours' duration on one post, then creeping up under cover and assailing them with showers of stones and attempting to carry them at a rush sword in hand, always bringing up large bodies of men against exposed positions. In these attacks they suffered great loss, and met with occasional though transient success.

20th
November.

After the 20th November they ceased to attack and their numbers dwindled down, but were largely reinforced by Fyz Talab Khan of Bajour and Ghuzzan Khan of Dhir on the 12th December, and it is probable would have again acted on the offensive, had not General Garvoile, who succeeded General Chamberlain on the latter being wounded, anticipated them. Our force was now raised by reinforcements to about 9000 men. The village of Lallu was attacked and taken by Her Majesty's 101st Fusiliers, four hundred of the enemy being killed and wounded. During the attack of Lallu the enemy made counter-attacks on the remaining troops and the camp, but were repulsed with loss.

13th
December.

The force descended to Umbeylah, which was abandoned, but this day a sharp resistance was offered by the Hindustánís, 200 of whom were killed.

The effect of these successes was immediate. The Bajours and Dhiris fled at once, the Bonérwáls submitted, and agreed to disband their forces, and to send a party of men to burn Mulkah, giving hostages meanwhile for the performance of

1863.

their engagement. They further bound themselves to expel the Hindustánís from the Bonér, Chumlah and Amazai lands.

The burning of Mulkah was carried out by the Bonér-wáls under the supervision of Colonel Reynell Taylor escorted by the Corps of Guides.

Fresh engagements were taken from the Judoon and Olmanzai tribes, who were employed to destroy Mundi, a village near Sittana where the Hindustánís on their return in 1863 had built something like fortifications.

The Muddu Kheyl, Amazai, and Hassanzai tribes subsequently came in and subscribed to the engagements required of them.

The remnant of the Hindustánís found refuge among the trans-Indus Hassanzai on the confines of Swát and in Bajour, and though offered a free pardon by Major James have not yet availed themselves of it. The machinery employed by them for obtaining recruits has been exposed. It has been shown that the natives of Patna have for a series of years continued, by inculcating the duty and merit of waging war against the unbelievers, to prevail upon the lower classes in Bengal to subscribe funds, and to furnish recruits for the Sittana colony. At first the infidels were the Sikhs, latterly the British.

The losses sustained by Her Majesty's forces in these prolonged operations were serious :

			EUROPEANS.		NATIVES.		TOTAL.
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Killed	...	...	15	34	4	174	227
Wounded	...	...	21	118	21	460	620
			36	152	25	634	847

1863.

Distinctions obtained by Officers and men of the Battery for services rendered.

Captain de Bude frequently mentioned in despatches of General Officers under whom he was serving, G. G. O. 76 of 1864, 29th January, receives a step of Brevet Rank.

Captain F. A. Batt,	{	Serving with C-19 R. A., are reported on by Colonel W. W. Turner,
Lieutenant E. J. de Lautour,		

Commanding 1st Brigade Eusafzai Field Force, as having been especially brought to his notice by their C. O., G. G. O. 76 of 1864.

Subadar Kaka Singh,	{	Obtain Order of Merit 3rd Class.
Pay Havildar Gurmuk Singh,		

Jemadár Sadullah Khán,	{	Recommended for the Order of Merit.
Havildár Keam Khán,*		
Gunner Bearyam Singh,		
„ Hiran Singh,		

* Captain de Bude states that Havildár Keam Khán saved the life of Major Hoile, Commanding 6th Punjab Infantry, by a well-timed round shot.

Casualties in the Battery.

Lieutenant W. A. B. Gillies killed, bullet wound.

Gunner Rhode Khán died of his wounds, two sword cuts.

Havildár Gurmuk Singh, severely wounded, „

Gunner Sher Khán, shot in the leg.

Driver Beylee shot in the hand.

Jemadár Sadullah Khán,	{	Contused wound by spent bullets.
Gunner Sultán Ali,		

1 Mule shot dead.

1 „ „ had to be subsequently destroyed.

1 „ „ wounded slightly.

1864.

11th January.—The Battery arrives at Abbottabad at the conclusion of Ambeylah Campaign.

Men prohibited from obtaining provisions otherwise than through the Battery baniah.

1864.
9th May.

3rd Class Order of Merit is presented to Havildár Gurmuk Singh on Brigade parade by Colonel Renny, Commanding Abbottabad, for services in Ambeylah.

25th July.

Subadár Káka Singh being on leave, his medal is handed over to Captain de Bude.

Lieutenant C. A. Bayley appointed to do duty in order to qualify for the Staff Corps, G. O. 10, 5th January 1865, *Punjab Gazette* No. 4, 14th April 1865, joins this day.

1865.
7th March.

Distribution of ammunition altered as follows :—

3rd October.

	12-Pr. Common shell.	Howitzer Dia- phragm shell.	12-Pr. case.	3-Pr.	
				Round shot.	Case.
Service with guns ...	176	40	40	280	80
Half spare in Battery Magazine.	88	20	20	140	40
	264	60	60	420	120
Allowance hitherto as per memo. No. 1569 of 12th December 1860.	224	56	56	480	160

Each howitzer to have 8 pairs of boxes ; 1 pair to be packed with 2 common, 3 shrapnell, 3 canister ; and the remainder 6 common, 1 shrapnell, 1 canister.

Each 3-pounder to have 5 pairs of boxes containing 14 round shot and 4 case, B. O. 186, 30th September 1865.

Comparison of the results of practice of the howitzer fired as a mortar from Colonel Hogg's bed and from its own

18th Oc-
tober.

1865. carriage inverted. The former being steadier gives less deviation, but the advantage gained in rapidity lies with the inverted carriage.

<i>No. of Rounds.</i>	<i>Charge.</i>	<i>Fuze.</i>	<i>Elevation.</i>	<i>Average Range.</i>	<i>Average Deviation.</i>
18	2 oz.	1.75	45	592	18

The above table obtained with the inverted carriage.

31st October Lieutenant Bayley directed to do duty with the Pesháwar Mountain Train.

2nd November. The Battery leaves Abbottabad to form part of the escort to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab (Sir Donald McLeod) at Haripur.

18th November. The escort arrives at Pesháwar *via* Mardán, having crossed the three rivers—Indus at Dalmohut (ferry), Swat River at Abazai (ford), and Kabul River at Naoshera (ferry).

22nd November. Escort leaves Pesháwar. 7th December arrives at Kohát *via* Attock (25th November), Campbellpore (28th November), Khushálgarh, where the Indus is again crossed (ferry), 5th December.

10th December. Lieutenant de Lautour is appointed to the charge of No. 4 or Garrison Company of Artillery.

1866.
16th January. Lieutenant de Lautour resigns, and Lieutenant R. J. Abbott takes over charge of No. 4 or Garrison Company of Artillery.

2nd April. Battery leaves Kohát. 13th April arrives at Abbottabad.

17th July. Bugle-Major Emám Bakhsh is appointed Assistant Bugle-Major to the artillery of the force.

26th July. G. G. O. 645 of 1866 gives batta to the soldiery of the native army when on furlough.

Battery leaves Abbottabad on field service, and joins the 20th Punjab Native Infantry under Colonel Brownlow, C. B., at Hasan Abdal, proceeds towards Peshawar where it is joined by the Peshawar Mountain Train at Attock. 9th April arrives at Nowshera.

1867.
3rd April

Battery returns to Abbottabad on settlement of frontier disturbances—(The Hassanzai tribe, a section of the Adam Khel Pass Afridis, had broken out.)

11th April.

R. A. pattern clothing and gold lace badges allowed to the artillery of the force owing to the good service done on all occasions by that force. (Secretary to Government, Military Department, No. 141, 14th September 1866.)

1866.
14th September.

Battery arrives at Abbottabad.

1867.
17th April.

Station is visited with cholera, but the Battery escapes.

18th June.

Lieutenant R. S. Abbott is appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Peshawar Mountain Battery, B. O. 28th September 1867.

30th September.

Salutis and nallbands are admitted to the benefits of clothing, G. C. pay, pension and uniform rates of pay. (Government of India letter No. 306, 10th September 1867.)

11th October

P. G. O. 928 of 1867 publishes G. G. O. 1141 of 1867, 5th December.

17th December.

Lieutenant R. S. Abbott, 1st Subaltern, Hazara Mountain Battery, and Officiating Commandant, Peshawar Mountain Battery, to officiate as Commandant of No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery during the period Captain Elliot may officiate in another situation or until further orders.

Lieutenant de Lautour, 2nd Subaltern, is appointed to officiate as 1st Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant R. S. Abbott.

1866.
14th Septem-
ber.

Clothing up to the date of this order had been kháki with kháki pugrís.

1868.
9th January.

Battery marches under orders for Kohát ; arrives at Pesháwar 9th January.

18th Janua-
ry.

Lieutenant George Swinley appointed to officiate as 2nd Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant de Lautour.

28th Janua-
ry.

Lieutenant R. S. Abbott rejoins the Battery.

29th Janua-
ry.

Lieutenant R. S. Abbott leaves the Battery to take up his appointment of Officiating Commandant No. 2 Light Field Battery. G. G. O. 1141, 5th December 1867.

7th Februa-
ry.

Lieutenant G. Swinley joins the Battery.

11th March.

The Battery leaves Pesháwar and arrives at Abbott-abad on the 19th idem. The prolonged stay was due to the assembling of a Committee on 7-pr. R. G., M. B.

14th April.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief (Sir W. Mansfield) visits Abbott-abad.

18th April.

The Hazára and Pesháwar Mountain Batteries marched into the district for practice with the 7-pr. R. G. in the Packli Valley.

11th August.

The Battery marches for field service to the Agror Valley.

22nd August.

Battery marches to the Súsál Pass (leading into the Agror Valley), where it joins 2nd Gurkha Regiment under Colonel Macpherson, v. c.

26th August.

Lieutenant A. J. Pearson joins the Battery for duty.

25th Septem-
ber.

Rules laid down for official correspondence, also for articles comprising personal equipment of troops, and which would be paraded with them in marching order (including arms, accoutrements, ammunition, guns, carriages, saddlery, harness, artificers' tools, clothing and necessaries of all kinds).

Quartermaster-General's Department—

1868.

[Camp equipage, entrenching tools, transport carriage, and all other stores not pertaining to the Assistant Adjutant-General's Department which may be required for general field service.]

Staff Officer, Punjab Frontier Force—

[All questions concerning regiments of the force ordinarily referred for the orders of the Brigadier-General Commanding, and not affecting them as integral portions of the Hazára field Force, and likewise all questions relating to the camp post office.]

Officers Commanding British Regiments are directed after an engagement to send in a nominal roll by the first outgoing mail to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for War, showing the numbers of killed, wounded, and missing.

Great attention enjoined on Commanding Officers with reference to carrying out of sanitary regulations.

Agror, 2nd September.—The Major-General sanctions the issue of rum to Native Regiments. The allowance not to exceed 100 gallons per mensem.

The Battery leaves the Súsál Pass and arrives at Oghi in the Agror Valley. 8th September.

General scale of equipment for 7 days.

Ammunition	Snider	...	60	in pouch	2,000	per mule.
"	Enfield	...	60	"	1,800	"
"	Native Troops	...	40	"	1,800	"

Boxes to be filled with cartouches, each containing 300 rounds with their caps.

30 coats per mule, and 10 per cent. of boots and extra pairs of socks for European Regiments.

1868.

30 coats per mule, and 1 mule for shoes and sandals for Native Regiments.

Pakhálís	...	{	4 per company, British Regiment.
			2 " " Native "
			1 " hospital.

Hand bhistís according to Regulation.

Cooking utensils	...	{	1 mule per company or less per British Regiment.
			6 mules per full Gurkha Regiment of 8 companies.
			4 mules per other Native Corps.
			1 mule per Native Battery.

Forge and Tools	...	1 mule with a load of bill-hooks, axes, &c., for cutting firewood, cleaning ground, &c.
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General Officer	...	Private baggage	1 mule.
Per 2 Staff Officers		" "	1 "
" 3 Regimental "		" "	1 "
Staff or artillery mess		" "	1 "
Native Regiment "		" "	1 "
European " "		" "	2 mules.

Supplies for officers of European Regiments to be issued and carried by Companies : for Staff and Native Regiments will be issued beforehand and made over to messes, extra carriage for the same being sanctioned.

Cooks or lángrís	...	{	2 per company, European Troops.
			2 " Battery.
			2 " Regiment, Native Infantry, requiring them.

Khalásís	...	{	2 per company, European or Native Regiment.
			4 per company 6th Regiment (Sniders).

Muleteers	...	{	1 per 5 mules (minimum).
			1 " 1 mule with Artillery.

Private servants	...	{	1 per officer.
			1 " mess.
			1 syce per officer.

1868.

Ponies ... 1 per officer (no forage to be issued by Commissariat). No horses will be allowed with the column.

Scale of provisions to be taken by the Commissariat for officers and European soldiers ...	}	Biscuits for 4 days.
		Flour „ 3 „
		Tea „ 7 „
		Potatoes 8 ozs. and proportion of salt.

Total average weight per man—2 lbs. for 4 days, 3 lbs. for 3 days.

Native Troops—1½ seers per man for 7 days.

Camp-followers—1 „ „ „ „ „ „

Rum	}	2 drams per officer and European soldier.
		1 mule load of 18 gallons to Native Regiment or Battery.

Elephants carry their own food and that of their attendants.

Muleteers will arrange for the mules' food.

Bandsmen without, but fifers with, their instruments will accompany European troops. Bands complete to accompany Native troops.

No tents to be carried for troops or hospital.

No firewood to be carried.

Each European soldier will carry a half or full ration in his haversack.

Each Native soldier to carry one day's food in his haversack.

Great coats to be packed in bedding sulitahs, 10 in each : ropes will be provided.

Rope-nets will be supplied by the Commissariat for cooking utensils, leather frontlets to be provided for elephants. Three per Brigade to be employed with working parties.

1868.

Brigades are told off into Hazára Field Force and Deoband Field Column.

Brigadier-General R. O. Bright.	{	D-F., R. H. A.
Brigade-Major Captain P. W. Evans.	{	Hazára Mountain Battery.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General Lieutenant C. Buller.	{	1-19 Foot Artillery.
(No. 1).	{	1st Gurkha Regiment.
	{	5th " "
	{	20th Punjab Infantry, 2nd Punjab Infantry, 16th Bengal Cavalry.
Brigadier-General Vaughn, C. B.	{	2-24 Royal Artillery.
Brigade-Major Captain Cockburn.	{	Pesháwar Mountain Battery.
Assistant Quartermaster-General Lieutenant Lockhart.	{	2nd Gurkha Regiment.
(No. 2).	{	4th " "
	{	24th Punjab Infantry, 3rd Punjab Infantry.
	{	1 Squadron Guide Cavalry.

Deoband Field Column.

Colonel F. A. Willis ...	{	38th Regiment.
	{	1 Squadron and Head-Quarters 19th Bengal Cavalry.
	{	31st Punjab Infantry.

Troops posted at Haripur to report to Officer Commanding Deoband Field Column.

Order of march of Baggage—

Mountain Battery.

- I.—Mules, ammunition.
- II.— „ water.
- III.—Baggage and Forge, including officers' baggage.
- IV.—Dandis.
- V.—Hospital stores.
- VI.—Camp-followers.

Rules for advancing against the enemy.

1. The advance to be gradual, not too quick, but increasing in pace. The skirmishers in taking cover must never stop the general and steady advance of the line.

29th September.

Up a hill-side
or spur.

2. The skirmishers will get as near as possible, keeping under cover. If easily assailable, should be taken at once with a simultaneous rush and a cheer; if otherwise, time should be given for the Artillery to come up.

Attack of
sungah or
abattis.

3 Should it be seen that the enemy are leaving their defences and descending the hill-side to drive off our troops, an attack under any circumstances must be immediately made. *The initiative of attack must be always with our troops.*

If the enemy
leave their
defence to
attack.

4 The great object to be held in view is to shake the enemy's position with Artillery before the Infantry assault. The Artillery can be used for this purpose in two ways—

Use of
Artillery.

(a). When the Infantry have taken up cover near to a sungah or abattis, and are waiting the final order for the assault.

(b). During the slow but continuous advance of the skirmishers previous to the assault.

Note.—It must be borne in mind that no more time than is necessary must be lost in making these dispositions, any delay is always attributed by these savages to fear, and this false idea gives them courage.

5. Care should be taken that the final rush is not made from too great a distance, or the men will arrive out of breath, and as the men advance, the louder the cheer, the bugle call and the playing of the band, the better. The skirmishers, supports and reserves should all advance and cheer together.

The charge
or assault.

6. Uniformity of movement is not desired, nor is it desirable. It should be impressed on the men that the requirements of hill campaigning are fulfilled when they adhere to the *one great rule, viz., each company is to hold together, and follow its Captain or leader, and the men should never separate from their companies*; companies of course keeping

Principle of
movement
on the hill-
side.

with their regiments as the Captain leads. The men should follow in loose order : the nature of hilly country does not admit of precise movement.

When halted.

7. Corps or companies should at once sit down or lie down to rest. The men gathered in groups round their Captain in line or dispersed according to the nature of the ground. All bugling to be strictly prohibited except under the following circumstances,—1st, when the assault or charge is made on the enemy's position ; 2nd, the call from Head-quarter of Brigade, on all which occasions the sounds should be preceded by the regimental call. The above remarks apply equally to reserves and supports as to skirmishers.

Skirmishers and supports.

9. When ascending a hill in face of an enemy, each corps should be prepared to support, if actually in action, the one in front without any orders from Head-quarters of Brigades should it be apparent that assistance is required.

The enemy if attacking must be met with a counter-charge.
In like manner supports must assist skirmishers without waiting for orders.

Skirmishers and supports.

10. Skirmishers must not advance too quickly, the supports and reserves must be well up to the front.

General support to be rendered to an advance.

11. When an advance of skirmishers has been ordered up any particular hill or spur in the face of the enemy, no one can do wrong in aiding such advance. The success of hill fighting is mainly dependent on the judgment, skill and energy of Regimental Officers.

Withdrawing a picquet or covering party.

12. Doing this in presence of an enemy, a few smart men should be selected to remain on the crest with orders to make as great a show as possible, to keep the enemy in check, while the main body retires to its new position. On a signal from the main body, these men should rapidly rejoin so as to avoid observation by the enemy.

Baggage animals to be separated in case of night alarm ; troops to stand to their arms half an hour before day-break till the sun had risen. Water to be found, but no forage.

1868.
6th October.

Mules begin to recover from intoxicating effects of grass.

Mules sent back to Múna-ka-Dhunna for forage. One mule died of fever.

Halt on the Mochai Pass, elevation 10,200 feet. Water left out found frozen in the morning. One mule killed from the effects of a fall.

8th, 9th and
10th Octo-
ber.

Enemy collected about 1,500 yards off (10 standards and about 300 men), amuse themselves dancing sword dances.

Two men of 20th Punjab Infantry shot on picquet on the guns.

Elephants without loads sent up to show themselves Jirgas came in. A Royal salute fired and some signal rockets

Our loss said to have been 40 killed and wounded, that of the enemy doubtful, about 20 or 25 killed.

The force begins to retire.

11th Octo-
ber.

Battery marches to Múna-ka-Dhunna. Three unfortunate camp-followers cut up by the enemy in the morning, but the rear guard, 2nd Gurkha Regiment, set a trap for and killed two hill men and wounded a third.

12th Octo-
ber.

General feeling in camp—a wish that the force had advanced.

One gunner, one driver, one khalási sent sick to Oghi.

13th Octo-
ber.

The tenth day of bivouack and sleeping in clothes.

The force marches to Oghi through the valleys of Tikari Mundiar and the Chuttar plain and Ahl, and arrives 22nd October.

14th Octo-
ber.
22nd Octo-
ber.

1868.
26th Octo-
ber.

Lieutenant Pearson leaves the Battery.

3rd Novem-
ber.

Battery leaves the Agror Valley ; arrives at Abbott-abad
5th November.

Services of Officers of the Battery.

Major de Bude mentioned in despatches G. G. O. Novem-
ber 1868.

Official account of Black Mountain Expedition.

Early on the morning, 30th July 1868, a party of independent Patháns and Swatís of the Black Mountain, viz., Chigarzais, Parári Sayads and Deshís, attacked a post of the police lately established in Oghi, a village in Agror. The outrage, it was discovered afterwards, was instigated by Alla Muhammad Khán, Jagírdár of Agror, our own subject, who had recently been deprived of police powers in consequence of grave misconduct. The raiders were gallantly repulsed by the police with a loss of six of their number, but the police office was plundered and several constables were wounded.

A force under Colonel Rothney, Commanding 5th Gurkhas, was promptly despatched from Abbott-abad, and arrived on the night of the 31st, where it was joined by a contingent under the Khán of Amb, a feudatory of the British Government. Meanwhile in Agror and the valleys around disorder was rife ; large bands of plunderers occupied British territory ; villages were burnt ; property carried away. A number of the peaceful inhabitants who attempted to defend their homes were slain, and the force was constantly attacked. A Revenue Survey Party in the Kâghán Valley under Mr. G. B. Scott was attacked by a section of Allais. Had it not been for the prompt action of Colonel Rothney and the bold front shown by his force and the conspicuous loyalty of the Khán of Amb, who led several dashing charges against the enemy in person, Agror would have fallen a prey to the marauders.

An expedition thus became necessary, and as the country inhabited was mountainous and difficult, and it was possible that more tribes beyond the Indus would join the enemy, the invading force had of necessity to be a large one. A force under Major-General Wylde, c. B., was collected at Oghi, and the Mahārāja of Kashmir was also called upon to furnish a contingent, which he did with readiness.

1868.

The force left Oghi, October 3rd, and occupied the Machai peak after an ineffectual resistance on the part of the enemy, and returned to British territory on the 22nd idem. The submission of all the tribes was secured, except the chief Syad of Parári, and a petty chief named Shal Khán of Tahkd, who fled. Some villages of the Patháns were destroyed, and fines levied on the offending Swatís. List of killed and wounded :—Europeans, 1 wounded ; Natives, 35 wounded, 9 killed.

Major de Bude goes on four months' general leave of absence. Lieutenant de Lautour appointed to officiate as Commandant.

15th Novem-
ber.

The steel 7-pr. R. G. 150 lbs. arrive for the Battery, February 28th. The equipment is changed under the superintendence of Lieutenant de Lautour. The Brigadier-General remarks in his inspection :—

1869,
20th May.

“The Brigadier-General was much pleased with the appearance of the Battery and its exercise and practice with the new guns on the hill-side. The latter was excellent, and much credit is due to Lieutenant de Lautour, on whom, in the absence of Major deBude, had devolved the difficult task of adapting the new equipment and armament of the Battery.”

Under new equipment—

The leading pair of boxes contain

	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ Common.} \\ 3 \text{ Shrapnell.} \\ 3 \text{ Case,} \end{array} \right.$

1869.

The remainder

{	6 Common.
	1 Shrapnell.
	1 Case.

Number of pairs of boxes per gun 8.

15th April.

Major de Bude reports his arrival from leave.

24th August.

The Battery suffers much from fever and moves into camp.

2nd October.

The Abbott-abad garrison fully equipped for field service march for Agror. The Battery is prostrated with fever, but two guns with all available men off the sick list under the command of Lieutenant de Lautour accompany the force.

Number of sick left behind in
cantonments.

{	1 British Officer, Major de Bude.
	1 Gunner Naik.
	13 Gunners.
	12 Drivers and Muleteers.
	2 Syces.
	5 Grass-cutters.
	1 Smith.
	1 Carpenter.
	1 Pakhâli.
	1 Cook.
1 Dooli-bearer.	

Full strength 163 ; 40 sick, 27 absent on furlough, and one-third of the Battery were in hospital when orders for the march were received. Beyond rendering the men *hors de combat* the fever did not kill. Only one man was lost.

13th October

Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab presents Gunner Ahmad Khân with a turban and a piece of cloth in token of his approval of the gunner's conduct in interfering to protect a policeman who was being beaten by some Pathâns in the Abbott-abad bazâr, and who was himself attacked in consequence in a brutal and cowardly way by a number of Pathâns when returning to the lines in the dusk on the same day.

8th November.

Brigade Order 254, 6th November 1869, appoints Assistant Bugle-Major Emâm Bakhsh, Bugle-Major to the Artillery of the Frontier Force.

The two guns under Lieutenant deLautour return to cantonments, and Major deBude publishes in Battery Orders :— The admirable condition of the mules, notwithstanding the excessive cold to which they have been exposed, is very highly creditable to Lieutenant deLautour and a proof of the unremitting care he must have bestowed on his detachment.

1870
21st Jan-
uary.

The duties performed by the force in Agror were limited nearly entirely to police duties. One village was burnt, Shahtút, no resistance being encountered.

Sir A. Wilde, K. C. B., C. S. I., is succeeded by Brigadier-General Hughes, C. B.

4th Feb-
ruary.

Two guns out at practice in the district under Colonel deBude are suddenly ordered to Agror.

15th April.

Two guns ordered out at once from cantonments to reach Agror by April 18th.

17th April.

7-Pr. Bronze R. G. of 224lbs arrive in cantonments for the Battery to replace 7-pr. steel R. G. of 150lbs.

3rd May.

The Battery join the escort of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir Henry Durand, are inspected by him at Kaki on the 11th, leave the escort at Torbela, returning to Abbottabad on the 23rd.

10th Novem-
ber.

Left Division vacate their old barracks and move into what are known as the Pesháwar Mountain Battery barracks.

1871
28th Feb-
ruary.

Battery leaves for Kohát in course of relief. Major deBude remarks that it takes 52 minutes to reach the only bit of exercising ground for a battery at Kohát, and that when there the utmost that can be got is 9 seconds up hill and 9 seconds down again. In the hot weather 104 minutes cannot be spared in reaching and returning from the Battery exercise ground. It is a mistake to think this is the kind of ground

23rd Feb-
ruary.

22nd March

batteries have to work over on the frontier. In four expeditions I have never had to take the battery over the kind of ground found on the Double Headed Hill at Kohát.

11th July. Gift contributed by the Army of India to the French and German wounded acknowledged by Prince Bismarck and the Acting Consul-General of France.

6th November. Lieutenant deLautour reports his departure on one month's preparatory leave with a view to taking advantage of the furlough granted to him (two years under the rules of 1868), G. G. O. 922 of 1871.

18th November. Lieutenant Swinley appointed to officiate as 1st Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant deLautour.

1872
29th January. Lieutenant Smythe reports his arrival.

June. Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. deBude appointed on special duty at Simla.

24th August. Cholera breaks out, the Battery marches out to Muham-madzai.

25th August. Lál Singh, Gunner, on sentry, shoots a hill-man.

30th September. Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. deBude having retired from the service from the 18th instant, Lieutenant Swinley takes over temporary command of the Battery.

6th November. Battery returns to Kohát. Losses through cholera :—

Gunner Bhán Singh.

Driver Pír Bakhsh.

„ Karam Dín.

Tindal Buyrú.

Grass-cutter Lalla.

Woman. One

17th November. Lieutenant deLautour reports his return from furlough, having been appointed Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel deBude retired, G. O. 1003 of 1872, 27th September.

Services of the late Commandant Lieutenant-Colonel
F. R. deBude—

1872.

Siege of Mooltan, }
Battle of Gujrat, } 1848, 1849—Medal, two clasps.

Expedition against insurgents ... 1857—Mutiny Medal.

Kabul Khel Expedition and action of Maidani, Commanding Peshawár Mountain Battery.	} 1858, 1860	} Frontier Medal, two clasps. Brevet Majority.
Commanding Peshawár Mountain Battery throughout the expedi- tion against Mahsúd Wazírís ...		
Commanding Hazára Mountain Battery throughout Ambeyla Campaign ...	} 1863	
Ditto.		
Black Mountain Expe- dition ...	} 1868	

Honourably mentioned, Punjab Report, 1860-61.

Report and despatches Brigadier-General Chamberlain No. 9,
25th November 1863.

Major-General Garvoile's letter to A. G. of the Army 22nd
December 1863.

Colonel Turner, Commanding 1st Brigade, 19th December
1863.

Yusafzai Field Force, 27th October 1863.

Colonel Vaughn, 27th October 1863.

Gazette of India 9th November 1863.

General Wilde, C. B., to A. G., 26th October 1863.

Brigadier-General Bright to A. A. G., 22nd October 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel Altay, A. A. G., 215 of 1863.

Thanked by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for im-
provements in Mountain Batteries, A. G.'s letter No. 97,
Simla, 22nd January 1861.

The Brigadier-General publishes following Order B. S. O. No. 13, 21st September 1872 :—

The Brigadier-General having been informed that Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. deBude and Lieutenant-Colonel A. Gillespie, R. A., have been permitted to resign the service of Her Majesty, feels that it is due to the long service of those officers with the Punjab Frontier Force, the one in Command of the Pesháwar and then the Hazára Mountain Batteries, and the other in Command of No. 2 Light Field Battery, to record the regret with which he witnessed the departure from it of two such excellent officers. In this feeling of regret he is sure he is joined by all in the force who have been associated with them during their long career on the frontier.

2. Not only on service with the Kabul Khel, Mahsúd Wazírís, and Ambeyla expeditions has it been the good fortune of Lieutenant-Colonel deBude to win the cordial approbation of his superiors, and the acknowledgment of Government, he has also the satisfaction of knowing that in all the practical details, on which depends so much the efficient working of a Mountain Battery, he has combined zeal and interest with unwearied exertion with the happiest results. The present high state of Mountain Batteries is due to the combined efforts of Lieutenant-Colonel deBude, Majors Butt and Hughes.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel Gillespie, &c., &c.

4. In taking leave of these two officers and in thanking them for their past labours in maintaining and adding to the reputation of the Force with which they have been so long connected, Brigadier-General Keyes ventures to hope that in that honourable retirement which has been conceded to them, they will long enjoy that health and welfare which a long residence in India and the North-West Frontier has so justly entitled them to.

Lieutenant Swinley leaves the Battery.

14th November.

War Services—Bhutan war 1864-65.

Black Mountain Expedition 1868.

The Battery leaves Kohát *en route* for Camp of Exercise, arrives at Hassan Abdal 23rd December, where it forms part of the Mountain Brigade under Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell. It subsequently formed part of Sir Henry Tombs' Force which attacked Attock held by Major-General MacDonell. At the close of the manœuvres Sir Henry Tombs, K. C. B., V. C., was good enough to express in very strong terms his good opinion of the Battery.

December
15th.
1873.
29th
January.

It then formed a part of the force under General McMurdo to defend Ráwalpindi. Heavy rain terminated the operations.

5th
February.

The Battery leaves camp and arrives at Abbottabad next day.

11th
February.

Lieutenant H. F. Smythe is struck off the strength of the Battery in consequence of receipt of G. O. 173 of 1873, replacing his services at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

11th March.

The pay of Havildárs and Naicks of Drivers is increased by Rs. 2, and Drivers' pay increased by one Re. 1—Government of India, Finance Department, No. 1537, dated 31st January 1873, P. G. O. No. 31, dated 27th January 1873.

1874
27th
January.

Lieutenant C. C. Lindsay, R. A., appointed 2nd Subaltern. G. O. 50 of 1874. Extract from B. S. O.

9th
February.

1. The Brigadier-General has learnt with feelings of much regret that, owing to failing health, Captain R. S. Abbott, late Commandant, 2nd Light Field Battery, will be unable to return to India and resume his appointment.

2. Captain Abbott served with the Hazára Mountain Battery during the expeditions against the Mahsúd Wazirís in 1860 and the Hindustáni fanatics in 1863.

3. Transferred in 1868 to the Command of No. 3 Light Field Battery, his health was ruined by a long devotion to his duty, which kept them out late in the year with a force employed on the Dera Ismail Khan Frontier.

4. To never failing energy in the cause of duty, whether in cantonments or in the field, Captain Abbott added an amiability of disposition which endeared him to all ranks, and the Brigadier-General feels sure that in thus publicly expressing his regret at his departure he is only anticipating that which will be felt by all his comrades in the force.

October. Two guns ordered to Assam. Report their arrival in Calcutta, October 19th. Take over two steel 7-Pr. R. G. 150 lbs with equipment for cooly carriage. Leave Calcutta by rail for Kushtea. Battery embarks on board the flat *Gogra*, attached to the river steamer *Jaboona*. Arrive at Gauhati. Tezporé (14th), and Dikrung Mukh (17th), the point of embarkation.

Officers.—Captain de Lautour, Lieutenant H. R. L. Morgan, Jemadár Sadulla Khán.

Men.—The Gunners Right Half Battery (Muhammadan).

23rd November. The Half Battery arrive at Narainpur, the base of operations of the force which was being assembled to punish the Duffla tribes for raiding into our territory.

Strength of the force :—

2 Guns Hazára Mountain Battery.

64 (2nd Company) Sappers and Miners.

250 each 42nd and 44th Native Infantry.

200 each 43rd and 16th Native Infantry.

The Battery moved on 8th December, arriving at the farthest point (Station 9) 2nd January. It remained halted there till 24th January, when it returned to Station 1 Narainpur, 7th February. The weather was very severe, and it rained every day. The object of the campaign was effected, *viz.*, the recovery of the captives.

1875.

The route followed was a Duffla track. The whole force being in single file, through the dense tree jungle. Officers' ponies went everywhere and fed on bamboo leaves.

Camping-ground had to be made by felling trees and building huts. Each man was served out with a "kookri." The climate was damp, temperature cool and pleasant.

Each gun and carriage required 8 coolies, a pair of wheels 3, a box 2. Each load was attached to a bamboo pole from 6½ to 10 feet long.

The general health was good, but at Station 6 the men suffered from a form of dysenteric diarrhœa.

The Battery left Narainpur for Dikrung Mukh, was conveyed by famine steamer to Danseri Mukh, where it embarked on the *Prince Albert and Ganges* flat. It arrived at Tezpore (28th), Gowhatty (1st March), Goalundo (8th), Calcutta (9th).

28th Feby.

The half Battery leaves Fort William and arrives at Kohát.

13th March.

The other two guns had arrived from Abbottabad.

1st April.

Captain deLautour goes to Europe on two years' furlough. Captain Morgan appointed Officiating Commandant—G.G.O. 1284 of 1875.

4th
November.

Contract allowance to Commandants abolished from 1st April 1875. Staff pay Rs. 250, subsequently raised to Rs. 300, granted instead.

1876.
31st July. 7-Pr. Steel R. G. 200 lbs replace 7-Pr. bronze R. G. 224 lbs.
- 11th Decem-
ber.
1877. Captain deLautour reports his arrival from furlough.
- 31st January. Captain Morgan struck off the strength of the Battery.
- 1st Febru-
ary. Lieutenant E. C. Wace is brought on the strength of the Battery—G.G.O. 31, 18th January 1877.
- 20th April. Battery leaves Kohát and arrives at Abbott-abad 2nd May.
- 3rd Novem-
ber. Battery leaves Abbott-abad to join force under General Keyes, C. B., proceeding against the Jowákís.
- 9th Novem-
ber. Arrive at Gumbat in two marches of 29 and 30 miles.
- 15th Novem-
ber. Battery takes part in the movement from Paia to Shendi Camp, was present at the attack and occupation of Jummo, chief village of the Jowákís, belonging to the chief Bobaure Khán, and at the attack of Gharuba belonging to the chief Mushki.

The attack on Jummo and the withdrawal from Gharúba were well executed manœuvres. In the former, troops were brought at daylight from their bases three miles apart into line. The outposts were surprised and forced back, Jummo being carried at a rush. In the latter, the Battery from a well selected position covered the withdrawal of each detachment from the different positions taken up in the advance.

- 19th Decem-
ber. The Battery left General Keyes' force in the Shendi Valley to join the force under General Ross on the Pesháwar side of the Jowáki territory. Leaving Kohát, it marched to Fort Mackeson, 22 miles, and arrived at Sheregasha camp, the headquarters of General Ross' Force on the 23rd instant. The Battery took part in the attack of Pustaoni through the Bori Pass, the march through the Jowáki territory to meet General Keyes' force at the Nava. Kulah defile, the Shendi Valley, reaching Kohát 23rd January 1878, and its camp at Sheregasha on the 24th after a march of 28 miles through the Kohát Pass.
- 22nd Decem-
ber.
- 1878.

Pay Havildár Gurmukh Singh is promoted to Jemadár— 1st February.
G. G. O. 85, 25th January 1878.

Jemadár Sadullah Khán is struck off the strength of the Battery on promotion to Subadár No. 5 Garrison Battery.

Extract from Battery Orders—

In publishing to the Battery the order promoting Jemadár Sadullah Khán to Subadár No. 5 Garrison Battery, the Officer Commanding wishes to make known his satisfaction with the well-earned promotion that has befallen that officer. Sadullah Khan's high qualities have ensured for him the friendship and respect of those with whom he has so long served, and the Officer Commanding is glad to take the present opportunity of expressing his high sense of the value of the loyal assistance always rendered to him by the Subadár.

The Battery marches to Pesháwar.

28th February.

The Jowákis tender their submission and acceptance of terms imposed. 4th March

Extract from Battery Orders:—

- 2 Mules of Right Half Battery under Lieutenant Wace, slightly girth galled.
- 1 Mule of Left Half Battery under Lieutenant Lindsay, swelling on the side.
- 3 Mules of baggage, swelling on the side.

Considering a march of 28 miles terminated with some very hard work, especially heavy on the Right Half Battery, the Officer Commanding considers great credit is due to the officers for the supervision exercised.

Ammunition expended—95 common, 18 shrapnell.

Numbers of killed and wounded in the two forces were 101.

During the four months the Battery was out the men wore out 2 pairs of shoes per man.

5th March. Captain deLautour proceeds on three months' furlough—
G. G. O. 193, 1st March 1878. Lieutenant Lindsay appointed
Officiating Commandant.

10th March. The Battery leaves for Mardán, arriving 10th March.

13th March. The Battery leaving Mardán with the Corps of Guides
at 8-45 P. M., arrive at 3-30 A. M. in Ranizai territory, 2 miles
south of the village of Iskakot. At daylight the village was
surrounded, and the villagers being surprised yielded without
a shot being fired. The Battery returned to Hoti Mardán,
arriving 8-30 P. M. March 14th, having marched 45 miles in the
24 hours.

20th March. The Battery leaves Mardán at 12 noon and arrives at
Jhenda (Gundera) nallah at 8-45 P. M., 24 miles. Leaving
behind their great-coats and banians the march was resumed
at 2 A. M. for Utman Khel territory to attack the villages of
Bucha and Regmana. Two Maliks, sent forward to demand
their surrender, returned with the intimation that the villagers
were willing to accede to the proposals of Government, but on
a few shots being fired at a Company of the Guides, by which
a sepoy was severely wounded, the force was pushed rapidly
on. The Battery came into action and fired 12 common.
The enemy tendered their submission, and the force returned
to the Jhenda nallah.

Next morning Battery left for Mardán, where it arrived at
12-45 P. M., having marched 70 miles in 48½ hours. Three
mules were slightly galled, five slightly swollen. No men fell
out during the march.

8th April. Havildár-Major Rattan Singh is struck off the strength
of the Battery on promotion to Jemadár No. 5 Garrison
Battery.

The Battery leaves Mardán, arrives at Abbott-abad April 27th.
May 5th.

Captain deLautour reports his return from furlough. 17th May.

The Battery leaves Abbott-abad to join the Kabul Field Force for service in Afghánistán, arrives at Pesháwar 1st October. 10th Octo-ber.

March to Jamrúd, return to Pesháwar 16th November till 20th. 26th Octr.

It returned to Jamrúd to take part in the general advance of the Pesháwar Field Force, to the 1st Brigade of which the Battery was attached under Major-General MacPherson, c. b., v. c., and formed part of the force which moved over the Rohtas hill to take Ali Masjid in reverse.

First march from Jamrúd on a grassy plateau some 2 miles to east of Tartara. 21st Novr.

Battery marches on Rohtas, obliged to turn back owing to the impossibility of mules getting down the steep hill to the Khyber stream, and proceed down the Tor Tang spur. 22nd Novr.

The last gun reached the stream at nightfall.

March 11 miles ; halt 1 mile short of Landi Khána. 24th Novr.

March 10 miles to Camp Dakha. 25th Novr.

March 12 miles to Basáwal through the Khurd Khyber. 2nd Decr.

On the evening of the 6th December 2 guns with 100 men of the 4th Gurkhas and the Cavalry Guide Corps left camp to surprise the "Mir Akhor" supposed to be in the Shinwari village of Chilgazai. 6th Decr.

At 2-45 A. M. the force reached the village to find the "Mir Akhor" had left. After surrounding another village the force returned, having been away 16 hours, 10½ of which were employed in marching. 7th Decr.

8th Decr. March to Dakha. Arriving 5-45 A. M. 9th December.

9th Decr. Twelve midnight Battery with a force under General. Tytler, v. c., proceed to punish the village of Chunar at the foot of the Sarobi Pass leading into the Bazár Valley for an attack on cavalry grass-cutters the day previous. After some search the village was found but deserted. Having burnt and destroyed the village the force returned to Camp Dakha about 5-40 P.M., distance 28 miles.

11th Dec-
ember. Return march to Camp Bāsáwal.

15th Dec-
ember. " " " Dakha.

D. O. by Sir S. Browne, Commanding 1st Division, Pesháwar Field Force.

"The officer nominated for special recruiting duty for the H. M. B. is authorized to entertain gunners and drivers at 20 per cent. in excess of authorized strength as an exceptional case in order to meet casualties."

17th Dec-
ember. March to Jalálábád (Chardeh, 18th December, 9 miles ; Ali Boghtan 19th, 14½ miles ; Jalálábád 20th, 5 miles) camped outside near "Pipers Hill."

21st Dec-
ember.
1879. Battery moves into standing camp.

11th Jan-
uary. At 5 A.M. two guns with a small force of infantry and cavalry under Brigadier-General Jenkins left camp to punish a party of Mohmands collected at a village called Shergarh, across the Kabul and Kunar rivers.

The passage of the Kabul and Kunar rivers was very difficult, having to be crossed many times. Shergarh was reached at 11 A.M., and the headmen secured. Shortly after a body of about 60 men with a red flag were seen under the hill. Fire was opened on them at 1,200 yards range. The second shot passed through the flag. It was

found out afterwards that one man was killed and three wounded. Ammunition expended, 2 common, 5 shrapnel.

The night was spent in the village of Maya Killa.

Return to camp.

12th Janu-
ary.

Time occupied in crossing by ferry on	
“massak” rafts arrived at ferry ...	1-30 P.M.
Guns, &c. all over ...	3-5 „
Mules arrived from lower ford ...	3-20 „
Saddled up and left ...	3-47 „
Total number of animals ...	33

The Battery left camp with a force of 1,000 men under General MacPherson, C.B., V.C., at 4-30 P.M., with the object of searching for hostile movements said to be in force, and attacking the village of Mair. Passage of Kabul and Kunar rivers as before.

7th Feb-
ruary.

On arrival near Mair saw a few of the enemy, who made for the hills, fired 2 rounds, 1 common, 1 shrapnel, at 1,000 and 1,800 yards. The village of Maya Killa, which had before sheltered our troops, had been looted, and the headman's son killed.

The Battery went to a village further on Gridao, and then returned to camp 6-30 P.M., distance 22 miles.

Battery leaves camp for reconnaissance duty with force under Brigadier-General Jenkins.

22nd Feb-
ruary.

1st march to Charbagh, 15 miles, arrived 1-50 P.M.

2nd „ „ Tigri 9 „ „ 2-40 „

23rd Feb-
ruary.

Halt.

24th Feb-
ruary.

Leave 7-10 A.M., arrive in camp Jalálábád, 5-10 P.M.

25th Feb-
ruary.

The Battery (? 2 guns) march to Ranikab, 16 miles.

19th March.

Leave at 12 midnight, march to Maidána, 13 miles, to coerce a tribe of Shinwaris, who had attacked a survey party.

20th March.

The enemy submitted. Battery bivouacks at Chilgazai, returns to Ranikab 21st, Jalálábád 22nd.

31st March. At 9 P.M. the Battery leaves with a force under General MacPherson, v. c., c. b., to cross the Siah Koh range into the Lughmán Valley, with a view to capturing Asmat-ul-lah Khán, Ghilzai Chief, in the fortified village of Bahrám Khán.

1st April. Good progress made till 2 A.M. while moon lasts. The village at the foot of the hill was reached before daylight. Halt one hour for the first time. The crest of the Kotal reached at 11 A.M., village of Kajura in Lughmán Valley at 2-10 P.M. Bivouac at Killa Bahrám Khán about one mile from the foot of the hills. Baggage arrived at noon, 2nd April.

Owing to the action which had taken place of 1st April by the force under General C. Gough, the force under General MacPherson was ordered back to Jalálábád, the 4th Gurkhas and the Battery being ordered to go direct to Fattahabad.

Ascent commenced at 6 A.M. The leading gun arrived in the Darouta plain at 9-40 A.M. The route throughout was bad, and much time lost in making a road.

Arrive at village of Tatanri Nawáb Jabar Khán at 3-30 P.M., and after an hour's rest crossed the Surkháb. The current was strong and the passage difficult.

Arrive at Fattahabad 6-15 P.M.

10th April. Two guns leave Fattahabad under Lieutenant Lindsay ; rejoin at Jalálábád, 12th April.

13th April. The Battery accompanies force under General Sir Sam Browne, v.c., c.b., k.c.s.i., to Gandamak. Halt first day near

14th April. Nimlah, 6 miles. March into Gandamak, 4 miles, 14th April.

1st May. Lieutenant H. M. Sandbach, R. A., reported his arrival to do duty with the Battery.

His Highness Yakúb Khán, Amír of Kábul, arrived in camp to-day. 8th May.

Peace is signed; Battery leaves Gandamak.

Arrived at Jalálábád; leave, 13th June. 10th June.

Arrive at Dakha. Heat intense; occasional cases of cholera amongst the force. 16th June.

Arrive at Landi Kotal. 24th June.

Lieutenant Lindsay reports his departure to appear before a Medical Board. 26th June.

Battery raised to 6 guns, extra 2 guns received at Landi Kotal. Twenty-two of the extra mules required as well as gunners and drivers were obtained beforehand at Gandamak. 29th June.

Received G. O. 168, 24th June 1879, sanctioning a scale of prizes to be offered annually to gunners and drivers of Native Mountain Batteries for general smartness and efficiency. 1st July.

Furlough granted at the rate of 3 per cent. 2nd July.

Lieutenant Lindsay ordered home on sick leave. 17th April. 1879.

Lieutenant E. C. Wace to officiate as 1st Subaltern.

Lieutenant H. M. Sandbach, to officiate as 2nd Subaltern.

Confirmed P. G. O. 160, 7th August 1879.

Captain deLautour reports his departure on privilege leave. 18th July.

Lieutenant Lindsay granted one year's furlough on medical certificate (G. G. O. 674, Simla, 25th August 1879). 4th August.

G. G. O. 741, Simla, 8th August 1879. 19th August.

The services of Captain deLautour, Commandant No. 4 Hazára Mountain Battery, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at his own request.

Captain deLautour struck off the strength and Lieutenant Wace appointed to officiate as Commandant.

5th Sept. Lieutenant C. A. Anderson reports his arrival.

17th Sept. Captain H. F. Smythe appointed Commandant, *vice* Captain deLautour.

23rd Sept. Captain Smythe reports his arrival.

Complimentary order by the Brigadier-General Commanding Punjab Frontier Force on the departure of Captain deLautour, 25th August 1879 :—

“ The services of Captain E. J. deLautour, R. A., Commandant No. 4 Hazára Mountain Battery, having at his own request been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Brigadier-General Commanding cannot permit this officer to leave the force with which he has been associated for nearly 16 years (including field service in the campaigns of Umbeyla, Black Mountain, Duffla, Afghánistán) without placing on record his appreciation of the manner in which he has carried out his duties on all occasions. The very efficient state of the Hazára Mountain Battery when under Captain deLautour's command as acknowledged by the Field Force Commanders in the Duffla, Jowáki and Afghán campaigns testifies to his high qualifications as Battery Commandant, which position he has held for about seven years, and Brigadier-General Godby, whilst regretting the loss to the force of the services of so zealous an officer, assures Captain deLautour that he carries with him his best wishes for success in his future career ”.

1879. The Battery left Landi Kotal *en route* for Dakha [war
29th Sept. with Afghánistán was re-opened owing to the murder of Sir
2nd October. Louis Cavagnari and his escort at Kabul on September 3rd]
with a force under General C. Gough, V. C., C. B., March to
Basáwal, Barikab October 10th, Jalálábád October 13th,
Gandamak October 23rd.

Lieutenant H. M. Sandbach is appointed 3rd Subaltern with effect from April 3rd, 1879.

Captain H. F. Smythe makes over command of the Battery to Lieutenant E. C. Wace on appointment to R. H. A. and joins I-A.

Captain A. Broadfoot appointed Commandant *vice* Captain Smythe. 1st Novr.

Battery leaves Gandamak with the force under General O. R. Bright, C.B., to open up communications with a force under Brigadier-General MacPherson, V.C., C.B., proceeding from Kabul. 3rd Novr.

First march 3 miles old cantonments of Gandamak. 4th Novr.

Second march Surkáb Bridge. 5th Novr.

Third march Jagdalak. 6th Novr.

Fourth march Kála Sang. 7th Novr.

From here the Battery returned to Jagdalak. 8th Novr.

Four guns sent back to the Peiwar Kotal near the Linkab Bridge, the remaining 2 guns with the Queen's Own Corps of Guides under Colonel Jenkins, C.B., stay to occupy Jagdalak 9th Novr.

Captain A. Broadfoot reports his arrival and takes over command. 7th Novr.

Right and centre Division, arrived at Lukai between Peiwar Kotal and Surkáb Bridge. 8th Novr.

March to Pezmán Kotal and encamp with a detachment of the Guides under Colonel Campbell. 9th Novr.

General Bright's force marched to Gandamak.

Lieutenant Anderson went to Jagdalak to relieve Lieutenant Wace in command of left Division. Lieutenant Wace joined Battery head-quarters. 19th Novr.

- 2nd Decr. Driver Atta Muhammad (I) wounded whilst on duty cutting grass. The neighbourhood gradually becoming very unsettled.
- 6th Decr. Return march to Lukai. Guides leave for Kabul and are relieved by a detachment of 2nd Gurkhas and 10th Bengal Lancers.
- 14th Decr: Major Kinlock, Quartermaster-General arrived about 10 A.M. with the news that General C. Gough, v.c., c.b., would arrive shortly on his way to Jagdalak, and that 2 guns were to be got ready at once to go with him. At 1 p. m. Battery head-quarters and the Centre Division marched to Jagadalak, distance 11 miles.
- 17th Decr. Lieutenant Wace remained with the right Division at Pezwán, and accompanied a force under Colonel Norman, 24th Punjab Native Infantry, to co-operate with a force sent from Jagdalak against the people of Hopark. The enemy appearing in considerable force they halted the night and attacked next morning. About 2 p. m. the force returned to Pezwán. Emám Bakhsh, Trumpet-Major, severely wounded, gun-shot wound, and one ordnance mule.
- 18th Decr. The left Division under Lieutenant Anderson with a force under Colonel Rowcroft, 4th Gurkhas. The force had to meet a convoy from Pezwán and escort it to Jagdalak. The duty was carried out successfully, the force engaging the enemy while the convoy continued its march.
- 19th Decr. Centre Division under Lieutenant Sandbach conducts a convoy from Pezwán to Jagdalak. The enemy attack the force on the Hassarak side, but were driven back.
- The Right Division arrive at Jagdalak.
- Trumpeter Kushiál Singh, Gunner Saidun Shah, slightly wounded, gun-shot wounds.

Centre and left Divisions escort a convoy. The enemy as usual attack from the hills from under cover. Two guns under Lieutenant Anderson ascend the hill and open fire. The practice was most successful, one shell falling in the sangar, and the others all round it. 20th Decr.

The left Division was left at the Fort on the Jagdalak Kotal, and the centre Division returned to Jagdalak.

Right and centre Divisions with Battery head-quarters march with 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, Kabul Field Force under Brigadier-General C. Gough, v.c., c.b., to the relief of their comrades beleaguered in Sherpore. First march to Sei Baba, 13 miles. 21st Decr.

Second march Lattaband, 12 miles, where force is reinforced by Colonel Hudson's garrison. 22nd Decr.

Advance past Batkhák to a position near the Logar river, party sent on to secure the bridge, distance 14 miles. 23rd Decr.

Heavy fall of snow during the night. 24th Decr.

Dense fog made advance difficult, march 4 miles.

The Afgháns attacked Sherpore December 23rd, but were unsuccessful.

Right and centre Divisions accompany force under Brigadier-General Baker towards Kohistán. Country covered with snow. Encamp at Kata Khel, 10 miles. 27th Decr.

Lieutenant Sandbach reported sick, returns to Kábul. 28th Decr.

Force marches to Bála Kush Ghar in the Kohdoemar Valley and encamps close to a fort of Mír Batcha, which they destroy.

March to Zimma, destroy some towers and vineyards belonging to Mír Batcha and others who had taken part against us at Sherpore. 29th Decr.

- 30th Decr. March of 9 miles towards Sherepore and halt.
- 31st Decr. March of 12 miles to Sherpore.
1880.
2nd Jany. Right and centre Divisions with 1st Brigade 2nd Division move into the Bála Hissár. Battery quartered in the Afghán gun and shell factories, and the officers in Mustaufi Habib-ullah's house.
- 24th Decr.
1879. Lieutenant Anderson with two guns formed part of the force which went to the fort on the Kotal which had been attacked during the night. Major Thackery in command at the fort had been wounded and the force had to escort him to Pezwan. The enemy attacked from the Hassarak side but were driven off.
- Subadár Káka Singh severely wounded—gun-shot wound.
Driver Gopál Singh slightly wounded—gun-shot wound.
Driver Ishar Singh slightly wounded—gun-shot wound.
- 29th Decr. A reconnaissance sent out towards the hills in the Lughmán direction was attacked. In this action the left Division took part.
- Gunner Nihál Singh killed—gun-shot wound.
- Official account of the operation (*see* G. G. O. 177 of 1880.)
1880.
14th Jany. The right Division under Lieutenant Wace proceed to Lattaband.
- 1st Feby. Right Division rejoins at Bála Hissár.
- 26th Feby. Surgeon G. S. Robertson takes over medical charge of the Battery.
- 3rd March. Battery moves into new quarters between the Diwán-i-ám and the palace lately occupied by the Amír Yakúb Khán.
- 31st March. Right and centre Divisions move into camp on the Siah Sang heights.

Left Division under Lieutenant Anderson rejoin Battery head-quarters, having been away since December 22nd, 1879.

12th April.

After the fighting in the neighbourhood of Jagdalak the left Division marched to Lattaband, where it remained till relieved by Lieutenant Wace and the right Division. The left Division then returned to Jalálábád, and marched from there to the Lughmán Valley with a force under General R. O. Bright, C. B. At the conclusion of the expedition it returned to Jalálábád, and from there it joined Battery head-quarters at Kabul.

Battery marched to Killa Kázi, 10 miles, with General C. Gough's brigade, proceeding towards Ghazni to meet Sir Donald Stewart and the force from Kandahár.

16th April.

March to Bála Argandeh, 6 miles.

17th April.

March to Maidán, 8 miles.

18th April.

A report being received that a foraging party had been attacked, a force went to their assistance, the Battery going with it. The enemy's scouts were seen at a great distance, and the force returned. Distance marched, 4 miles across Kabul River.

19th April.

Centre Division accompanies force over the same ground as yesterday.

20th April.

Captain Broadfoot with the left Division accompanied another force about six miles up the Kabul River.

Two towers (and a third partially) were blown up, belonging to Rustam Khel and Akbar Biland.

March to Killa Duráni, 5 miles. The enemy fired several shots without effect from a long range. An expected night attack did not take place.

21st April.

March to Lopi, 5 miles ; Afgháns firing from both sides, but at too great a range to produce any result. On their

22nd April.

showing signs of approaching, a shrapnell was fired, on which they moved off. Communication with Sir Donald Stewart was kept up by the heliograph, and we learnt with satisfaction of his victory at Ahmed Khel. Distance between signalling parties 40 miles.

- 30th April. March to Kábul River, and encamp on left bank.
- 1st May. March to Hyder Khan's Fort in the Chardeh Valley, 14 miles.
- 2nd May. March to Siah Sang, 12 miles.
- 6th May. Lieutenant Sandbach and centre Division proceed to Lattaband.
- 7th May. Right and Centre Divisions move into Sherepore.
- 11th June. Centre Division rejoins from Lattaband.
- 14th June. The Battery moves into camp on the plain to the north of Beh Maru.
- 16th June. March to Killa Mullah Guffúr, 7 miles, in the Chardeh Valley.
- 17th June. March to Killa Gholám Hyder Khán, 6 miles.

G. O. No. 1 Northern Afghánistán, 2nd May 1880.

Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart, K.C.B., having arrived at Kabul assumes command of all the troops in Northern Afghánistán from this date.

G. O. No. 18 Northern Afghánistán.

The forces hitherto called Kabul Field Force and Ghazni Field Force will in future be styled Northern Afghánistán Field Force, the 1st and 2nd Divisions thereof remaining under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts, V. C., K. C. B., C. I. E.; while the Ghazni Field Force will become the 3rd Division Northern Afghánistán Field Force.

1st Division Order 1325, Kabul, 9th June 1880.

The 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, will march on the 14th instant towards the Lughmán Valley. 3rd B. C., Hazára Mountain Battery, No. 2 company Sappers and Miners will accompany it.

March to Bik Tut, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

18th June.

A scare. Colonel Norman went in the early morning towards Argandeh. Reports came that the enemy had been seen in force. At noon right Division and a detachment 4th Gurkhas were sent out. Camp was struck and troops to bivouack.

20th June.

In the evening Colonel Norman returned, and it was found out that the enemy had no intention of attacking us.

Moved camp about 3 miles up the Lughmán Valley.

21st June.

March to Mír Karez, 7 miles, in Koh-dáman.

25th June.

Centre Division accompanied Colonel Norman with a reconnoitring party down the valley. A village from which the enemy were firing on our skirmishers was shelled, and they dispersed.

29th June.

March down the valley, 7 miles, to Sofian.

2nd July.

Moved camp about 3 miles to Pinao.

12th July.

Moved camp about 2 miles to neighbourhood of Zimma.

15th July.

March to Killa Dushman, 7 miles, and left the Koh-dáman Valley.

26th July.

Moved camp 4 miles to Killa Háji.

29th July.

Negotiations entered into with Abdul Rahmán. News of Ayub Khan's victory received.

General Gough's Brigade return to Sherepore, 10 miles, and are ordered to encamp on the Siah Sang. The Battery

4th August.

continues the march to Butkhák, which caused great disappointment, as it was under orders to accompany General Roberts to Kandahár ; march to Butkhák 9 miles.

Extract from B. O. by Major-General C. Gough, V. C., C. B., Commanding 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, Siah Sang, Kabul, 5th August 1880.

The Brigade which has so long been under the command of Brigadier-General C. Gough, V. C., C. B., having been broken up in consequence of a necessary re-distribution of the force, and as some of it may not come under his command again, the Brigadier-General considers it his duty to place on record his thorough appreciation of the admirable and soldier-like manner in which the troops have on all occasions conducted themselves, the gallantry and steadiness invariably shewn by all in the numerous skirmishes and encounters in which they have been engaged, and the cheerfulness with which all the hardships inseparable from campaigning in the depth of winter has been borne, while the discipline of the troops has been throughout excellent.

The service rendered by the Brigade in the defence of the Passes at Jagdalak and the advance of the small force in aid of the Sherepore garrison, invested by immensely superior numbers, is of a nature not to be forgotten. Since then it has been almost constantly in the field, and has continued to render important service to the State.

Brigadier-General Gough desires therefore to return his sincere thanks to the officers of his staff, Majors Gerard and Kinlock, and to Colonel Daunt, 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment ; Colonel Battye, 2nd Gurkhas ; Colonel Rowcroft, 4th Gurkhas ; Colonel Norman, 24th Punjab Native Infantry ; Captain Broadfoot, Hazára Mountain Battery, and to the officers and men of their corps for the aid they have rendered him and he wishes all success and good for them in future.

March to Lattaband, 12 miles.	5th August.
Lieutenant Wace and right Division remain, left and centre march to Seh-i-Bála, 12 miles.	6th August.
Right and centre Divisions march to Jagdalak, 13 miles.	7th August.
March to Murdadan, on the Haserak side of road not far from the Pezwán Kotal, 10 miles.	8th August.
March to Pezwán, 6 miles.	9th August.
March to Safed Sang, 14 miles.	10th August.
Lieutenant Wace and right Division rejoined.	13th August.
Battery marches to Fort Battye, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, 30th Punjab Native Infantry, in command, 7 miles.	17th August.
March to Rozabád.	18th August.
March to Jalálábád, 12 miles.	19th August.
March to Ali Bughan, 6 miles. Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, 17th Bengal Cavalry, in command.	21st August.
March to Iláchipur, 9 miles.	22nd August.
March to Chardeh, 6 miles.	23rd August.
March to Bassáwal, 6 miles.	24th August.
March to Dakka, 10 miles.	25th August.
March to Landi Khána, 12 miles.	26th August.
March to Kála Kushtiya, 10 miles.	27th August.
March to Camp Shagai beyond Ali Masjid, a short march.	28th August.
March to Harri Singh-ka-Burj, 12 miles.	29th August.
March through Pesháwar to Bud-o-Ben, 12 miles.	2nd Sept.
March to Matammeh, 7 miles, where we were joined by the 2nd Punjab Cavalry with whom we marched to Elwardes-abad, where we arrived 14th September.	4th Sept.

Captain Broadfoot records—

“During the time I was in command of the Battery in Afghánistán I received every assistance from the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and have much pleasure in recording the good spirit which animated all ranks. I take this opportunity of placing on record how much the efficiency of the Battery was due to Lieutenant Wace and Subadár Gurmukh Singh. After the first phase of the Afghán war, a great deal had to be done for the Battery. and though the time was short, so efficiently was the work done under arrangements by Lieutenant Wace that during the whole of the second phase the Battery was in a thoroughly serviceable condition.”

Return showing Casualties in the Battery during the Afghánistán Campaigns of 1878-79 and 1879-80.

Particulars of Casualties.	NATIVE.				DRAUGHT AND RIDING ANIMALS.				NATIVE.				DRAUGHT AND RIDING ANIMALS.				REMARKS.
	Officers, European.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.		Total.	Grand total Europeans and Natives.	Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Officers, European.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Grand Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.		
Strength on date of crossing the Frontier.	4	2	172	174	178	9	25	109	4	2	238	240	10	24	138	{ 20th Novr. '78. 29th Sept. '79.	
Subsequently joined ...	1	...	26	26	27	...	...	36	2	...	14	14	3	4	22
Total	5	2	198	200	205	9	25	145	6	2	252	254	13	28	160	...	
Killed in action	1	1	Capt. Smyth to 1-A, B, H, A.	
Died of wounds	5	5	...	...	...
Died of disease	3	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Died from accident	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
Missing	2	2	...	...	...
Discharged		
Deserted		
Invalided to England	6	7	...	...	...
Ditto to India	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5		
Cast or destroyed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wounded exclusive of those as shown as died of wounds.	3	3	3	2	...	1	1	14	15	16	...	5	5	...	
TOTAL	Dangerously Severely. Slightly.	
	1		

15th Octr.

Lieutenant H. M. Sandbach is struck off the strength of the Battery, having been appointed to the Long Course at Shoeburyness.

1881.
19th Feby.

Lieutenant C. A. Anderson is struck off the strength of the Battery, having been appointed to R. H. A. [Secretary to Government of India letter No. 334 A. of 31st January 1881.]

12th March.

After a Brigade parade held this day Brigadier-General Kennedy informed Commanding Officers that the Wazíri expedition would most probably take place. In the evening sanction for the expedition arrived.

30th March.

Lieutenant Wace reported his departure with a view to appearing before a Medical Board at Dera Ismail Khán.

3rd April.

Lieutenant Shirres reports his arrival to do duty with the Battery.

Lieutenant A. Eardley Wilmot posted as 2nd Subaltern.

Captain A. Broadfoot appointed to E-B., R. H. A., and ordered to proceed to Kirkee.

Captain G. J. Carré, 1-8 R. A., appointed Commandant.

Under instructions from Army Head-Quarters Captain A. Broadfoot is allowed to retain his command of No. 4 Hazára Mountain Battery till the conclusion of the expedition against the Mahsúd Wazirís.

2nd April.

Lieutenant A. Eardley Wilmot reports his arrival.

3rd April.

The Bannu garrison will commence the march to Támk in two detachments as may be ordered by the Officer Commanding on 6th and 7th April.

7th April.

Three guns march to Naurang, 15 miles, with 4th Regiment Punjab Infantry under Colonel Close.

- Lieutenant C. Townsend reports his arrival and receives charge of details from Lieutenant Eardley Wilmot, who rejoins Battery head-quarters. 8th April.
- Half Battery marches to Gambolah, 10 miles. 8th April.
- March of Ghazni Khel, 11 miles. 9th April.
- March to Pezin, 17 miles. Lieutenant Wilmot joined from Edwardes-abad. 10th April.
- March to Kundu, 8 miles. 11th April.
- March to Tánk, 12 miles. Surgeon C. P. Lukis, Indian Medical Department, reports his arrival to take over Medical Charge of the Battery. 12th April.
- Lieutenant Shirres returns to his own Battery. 15th April.
- Brigade parade for inspection by General Kennedy. 18th April.
- March to Zám, 7 miles. 19th April.
- Umr Khán and other Waziri chiefs arrive in camp, march to Kot Kizghi, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles over the hills, part of the force going up the Tánk River. 21st April.
- March to river bed to Jandulah, 5 to 6 miles. 22nd April.
- F. F. O. 141.—“The force having this day crossed the British Frontier will, until further orders, receive free rations.”
- F. F. O. 152.—The extension of telegraph line was completed yesterday. 23rd April.
- March to Hyder-i-Kush, 9 miles. 24th April.
- First part of the march 12 guns advanced in line, but later on had to proceed in single file.
- March to Torran Chinnu, 5 miles. 25th April.
- March to Burisund, 7 miles. 26th April.
- March to Tangi Ragza, 4 miles. 27th April.

28th April.

Halt. Colonel Maclean took command of a party to superintend and protect the road-making and reconnoitring.

The enemy appeared in force and the half Battery was ordered up. Three groups of the enemy were fired at ranges from 1,400 to 1,900. The distance was over-estimated. Soon after the enemy opened fire from 400 yards from under cover. Shrapnell was fired which caused them to retire, nor did they again return.

The enemy next showed on a spur distant 1,700.

A common shell was fired. About 2,000 yards off a body of 100 Wazirís were seen, the first shot at 2,300 yards range went over, but the next at 2,000 landed in their midst and they retired. During the day the Battery remained in action and occasional shots were fired during the day, 12 common, 5 shrapnell shell were fired. Troops returned to camp 6 p. m.

29th April.

The road being completed the troops advanced to Narai Ragza. The Battery remained in action during the day to cover the advance of the baggage into camp.

Six common, 4 shrapnell shell fired.

30th April.

March to Kandiwám, 7 miles.

3rd May.

March to Shah Alam Ragzi, 6 miles. The Battery accompanied the rear-guard who were employed in blowing up a village.

4th May.

March to Mogul Khel, 5 miles, 6,800 feet high.

5th May.

March to Sili Rag, 1 mile, to west of Kanigoram, 3 miles.

7th May.

March to Sum Kanigoram, 3 miles.

9th May.

On attempting to cross the hills to Makin the road was found impracticable, and the troops halt, 9 miles.

10th May.

March to Ruzmuk, 14 miles, with 4th Punjab Cavalry, 32nd Pioneers, Sappers and Miners, and Deraját Mountain Battery to join Reserve Brigade.

- March to Rahzani. 12th May.
- March to Dosalhi, 6 miles. 13th May.
- March to Shám plain, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. 14th May.
- March to Wali Din, 6 miles ; a village below the camp and another on the opposite side were destroyed. 15th May.
- March to Buromand, 12 miles, along bed of Shiktoe River. 16th May.
Halt.
- March to Mandwán, 7 miles. 17th May.
- March to Kirkanwán. 18th May.
- March to Jani Khel, 11 miles. 19th May.
- March to Bannu, 16 miles. 20th May.
- At a parade held on the 9th May by order of Brigadier-General Kennedy, c. b., the General expressed his satisfaction with the good conduct of the men, with their discipline and with the work they had done. 21st May.
- Major G. T. Carré having obtained half pay majority is struck off the strength of the Battery. 1882.
- Captain W. M. Campbell, R. A., appointed Commandant.— 6th May.
G. O. G. G. No. 115, dated 10th March 1882. Brought on strength from 6th May 1882.
- The armament reduced from six to four guns.—Military Secretary to Government of India letter No. 49 B. of 14th January 1882.
- The surplus guns and equipment returned into Pesháwar Arsenal. 27th March.
- Battery marched to Dera Ismail Khan.
- Lieutenant A. Eardley Wilmot appointed 1st Subaltern from 1st July 1881—G. G. O. No. 335 of 16th June 1882.

Lieutenant C. C. Townsend appointed Officiating 2nd Subaltern—P. G. No. 141 of 26th June 1882.

1883.
1st May.

Subadár Gurmukh Singh and Jemadár Muhammad Shah, invalided from 1st May 1883.

Havildár-Major Rattan Singh promoted to Subadár from 1st May 1883—G. G. O. No. 330 of 8th June 1883.

Havildár Ahmed Khán promoted Jemadár as above.

Lieutenant C. C. Townsend, R. A., appointed 2nd Subaltern—G. G. O. No. 306, dated 1st June 1883; and 1st Subaltern—G. G. O. No. 476, dated 27th August 1883.

14th July.

Lieutenant A. Eardley Wilmot struck off the strength of the Battery on appointment to K. B., R. H. A.

Lieutenant A. H. C. Birch, Officiating 2nd Subaltern, No. 3 Mountain Battery, appointed 2nd Subaltern in the Battery—G. G. O. No. 538, dated Simla, 5th October 1883.

15th Novr.

The Battery marches from Dera Ismail Khan with the Takht-i-Suleimán expedition, and returns, December 8th, 1883. Captain Campbell and Lieutenant Townsend accompanied the Battery. The Battery was in the action at the Suleimán Kotal on the 26th November. Five common and 1 shrapnel shell were fired.

1884.

Lieutenant C. C. Townsend appointed Assistant Superintendent of Factories with effect from May 14th, 1884—G. G. O. No. 287, dated Simla, 23rd May 1884. Leaves for Dum Dum.

3rd May.

Lieutenant A. H. C. Birch appointed 1st Subaltern.

12th Augt.

Lieutenant C. D. Scott appointed 2nd Subaltern—G. O. G. G. No. 375, dated 4th July 1884; joins the Battery.

24th Decr.

Jemadár Hussain Shah, who was promoted to Jemadár, 1st March 1882, in view to his being employed on special

duty at Kohima (Assam), rejoined the Battery as supernumerary, his services being no longer required in Assam.

The Battery leaves Dera Ismail Khan in course of relief.

1885.
9th March.

It took part in the Darbár at Ráwalpindi, arriving at Abbottabad on its conclusion.

17th April.

The armament of the Battery augmented from four to six guns—A. A. G. P. F. F. letter No. 356, dated Camp Kohát, 14th March 1885.

Captain W. M. Campbell on appointment as additional 2nd Class Commissary of Ordnance at the Mhow Arsenal (G. G. O. No. 275, dated 22nd May 1885), reports his departure, and is struck off the strength of the Battery.

29th April.

Jemadár Hussein Shah, supernumerary to the establishment, was absorbed with effect from 4th May 1885, consequent on the augmentation of the Battery.

Jemadár Hussein Shah pensioned; Havildár-Major Akbar Ali promoted Jemadár in his place.

1st Aug.

Captain E. C. Wace joined the Battery as Commandant.

16th July.

Lieutenant C. D. Scott invalided for one year to England.

21st Octr.

Battery proceeded to Ráwalpindi *en route* to join the Camp of Exercise at Umballa, 23rd October; arrived 27th October; orders received to proceed to Burma.

23rd Octr.

Mules and driver establishment return to Abbottabad under command of the old Subadár of the Battery, now Subadár-Major of the force and serving in No. 5 Garrison Battery, Kohát.

Coolies were employed for the transport of the Battery, but the plan turned out a failure on arrival at Mandalay, and the mules were sent for and joined the Battery at Bhámo six months after the commencement of the war.

- 29th Octr. Lieutenant Birch leaves with right Division for Calcutta by train, arriving there November 1st.
- 19th Octr. Lieutenant W. J. Honner, Commandant, No. 5 Garrison Battery, joins for duty as Officiating 2nd Subaltern.
- Captain Wace and Lieutenant Honner leave Ráwalpindi and arrive in Calcutta November 2nd.
- 6th Novr. The Battery embarks on board S. S. *Ellora*; reach Rangoon November 10th.
- 13th Novr. Battery transhipped to Irrawaddi Flotilla Company steamer and flats, and proceeded to join expeditionary force under Major-General H. Prendergast, R. E.
- 16th Novr. Arrive off Thayetmyo at 10 P. M.
- 17th Novr. Lieutenant S. M. Renny joins as 3rd Subaltern from 3-1 S. I. Division R. A.
- 18th Novr. Battery arrives at Minhla after the fall of that fort.
- Minhla is passed by the Flotilla, November 20th; Salinmyo, November 23rd.
- 22nd Novr. Action of Myoun-goo fought and Mying-gyan bombarded, from 4 P. M. till midnight.
- 24th Novr.
25th Novr. Arrangements made for landing, but the enemy had abandoned the position owing to heavy artillery fire of the previous evening.
- 27th Novr. Ava forts reached. The force lies anchored in the river facing the Burmese army drawn up on either bank. After a few hours' delay the Burmese army lays down a few of its arms and delivers over the forts. The Burmese army then disappear into the jungle with the remainder of their arms to turn up afterwards as dacoits.

Pagoda fort at Ava disarmed. The old brass guns were pitched into the river and the wood-work burnt.

28th Novr.

Battery reached Mandalay 4 P. M. and proceeds at once to the palace to form part of the escort over King Theebaw. Owing to the distance ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles), break-down of the coolies and darkness of the night, the Battery got split up into three parts while passing through the city. Lieutenant Honner's Division was fired at. The entire Battery did not arrive at the palace till 9 P. M.

The King was removed to the fleet.

29th Novr.

The Battery remained at the palace till December 18th, when it embarks to join expeditionary force to Bhámo.

The right Division joins the column which occupied Shewbo. No resistance was met with. Coolie carriage proved a failure.

No enemy appeared, and Bhámo was entered and the Burmese army taken over.

1886.
1st Jany.

Battery remains at Bhámo till February 19th, when Captain Wace was ordered to take command of a river expedition and proceed in country boats to Mogoung.

Lieutenant Honner and left Division embark in country boats, leaving Lieutenant Birch in command.

19th Feby.

The expedition was most successful. [For details see Diary of Burmese War by Officer Commanding the Battery].

Lieutenant Honner returned from Mogoung after 10 days.

29th Feby

The men of the Battery and the Punjab coolies did excellent work in the expedition.

Captain Wace and Lieutenant Honner mentioned in despatches 3rd Brigade by Brigadier-General Norman.

7th April.

Commencement of disturbances with Ponkan Kachins.

Lieutenant H. B. Brownlow arrives with mule and driver establishment from Abbottabad. The animals in excellent condition after a journey of three thousand miles.

No casualties on the way.

Gunner Nizám Dín while going with the dák to the steamer was attacked by Burmans, and lost his left hand.

20th March.

Battery move from tents to huts. Bhámo fortified by a strong stockade.

Lieutenant S. M. Renny and centre Division march to Mansi and join the column against the Kachins on the Chinese frontier of Yunan under Captain Wace of the Battery. Actions were fought on 12th and 13th April.

Casualties—Captain Wace wounded.
 Gunner Jowár Singh ,,
 Driver Gaur ,,
 One mule and 2 ponies killed.

The Kachins were defeated, but the column had to retire owing to number of wounded and want of supplies. [For full particulars see Diary.]

April.

Lieutenant Renny and centre Division remain at Mansi till 18th, when they are relieved by Lieutenant Birch and the right Division. Sickness almost crippled the Battery.

30th April.

Captain Wace invalided to England.

Lieutenant Honner appointed Officiating Commandant.

Lieutenant Honner promoted Captain from 20th January 1886,—*London Gazette*, 12th February 1886.

A second expedition against the Kachins. Lieutenant Renny with the left Division joins Lieutenant Birch with the right at Mansi. Captain Honner proceeds in command of the guns. The head-quarters and centre Division remain at Bhámo under Jemadár Akbar Ali. Owing to the amount of sickness no men remain to man the centre Division. 19th May.

The expedition is under the command of Colonel Fitzgerald, 26th Punjab Infantry, and Major Cook, Deputy Commissioner, Bhámo, goes with it as Political Officer.

Strength of the force, 500 rifles, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 26th Punjab Infantry, and Sappers and Miners, with 8 mounted Infantry and 4 guns Hazára Mountain Battery.

The rains commenced with the expedition, and as the country was densely wooded and the men had no tents, they suffered greatly from fever and dysentery.

The column got as far as Paoung Young 8 miles inside the hills, at the mouth of the Ponkan Kachin Valley.

The road was stockaded in many places, but the stockades were turned, and the enemy retreated before the troops.

Major Cook compelled the column to retire on political grounds, the result being that the Kachins fired on us the whole way back and the expedition was considered a failure.

Casualties in the Battery—1 horse killed.

On a previous reconnaissance from Fort MacCartie, Mansi, under Lieutenant Birch, Lieutenant MacCartie, 26th Punjab 6th May.

Infantry, was mortally wounded, and Lieutenant Birch's syce severely wounded. The enemy were beaten off.

29th May.

The Battery returns to Bhámo. Owing to the fever among the men, artificers had to be employed as drivers, and the work of the Battery was with difficulty carried on. Large flies, the size of a bee, and horse flies, attacked the mules and added considerably to the sores and galls due to their want of condition owing to their long marches by sea and land ; leaving the mules and drivers for six months without an officer at Abbottabad had completely unhinged them for work.

When the rains set in the Battery was laid up for the summer at Bhámo. On two occasions columns attempted to move out, but were prevented by the flooded state of the country. The exposure, want of meat and milk, the crowded state of Bhámo intrenchment, and the filthy tanks within the works, all led to the result that 12 men of the Battery died, and 67 were invalided to India during the summer. The number of men in hospital at one time was 104. The few men remaining were of necessity much over-worked. Only one Division could turn out in marching order.

The mules at this time were in excellent condition, and the Battery was congratulated by the late General Sir Herbert Macpherson on its excellent state. They were fed on tall reed-like grass and grain made up of 2lbs. each of gram, bran and paddy, total 6lbs.

In June and July an outbreak of "surra" carried off over 160 of the brigade transport ponies. The Battery escaped till the autumn, when about 10 transport ponies were carried off by the disease. One Battery mule was attacked in November.

6th July.

Lieutenant Renny invalided to England.

Lieutenant F. H. S. Giles joined from 3-1 Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, from Lahore, as Officiating 3rd Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant Renny. 1st Sept.

Lieutenant T. W. G. Bryan joined from No. 2 (Deraját) Battery for duty *vice* Lieutenant Honner, promoted. 16th Sept.

Lieutenant C. D. Scott rejoins from furlough in England. 10th Novr.

Ten gunners and 25 driver recruits join, and 13 old Havildárs, gunners and drivers invalided to pension list. 16th Sept.

A party of Chinese from Yunan, together with the Shans and Kachins, attack Bhámo intrenchment by moonlight. They rushed the heavy Battery bastion of 5-1 Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, killed a gunner, burnt a barrack, and killed one Havildár and one Sepoy, 26th Punjab Infantry. Two Chinese were killed, one wounded and one captured. 14th Novr.

During the summer at Bhámo it was necessary to instruct the Battery in every detail owing to the separation of the gunners from the drivers for six months, and to the number of recruits, namely 91, on service !!

To avoid confusion a Standing Order Book was compiled by Captain Honner and Lieutenant Birch, in which the orders laid down in Manual of Mountain Artillery were strictly adhered to in every possible detail.

The Standing Orders were compiled from the Standing Orders of the Regiment. English names only were used in dealing with the ammunition, and Hindustáni words of command were discontinued.

The lascar pâl tents having rotted on service, the Battery received a new equipment of mountain service single fly tents.

They pack better and Burmese ponies carry them, but the páls give better shelter.

[For fuller account of the Battery history during the Burmese war see diary which was compiled weekly and sent to the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery at Mandalay.

10th Decr. Lieutenant Bryan left the Battery to rejoin his own.

16th Sept. The Battery was inspected by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief Sir F. Roberts, v. c., G. C. B., &c., R. A., and the Commanding Officer was thanked for the excellent condition of the mules and general turn out of the Battery.

Non-commissioned officers and men from Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 Batteries join for duty to replace casualties caused by sickness.

Lieutenant Birch came into action with the right Division against the Wuntho's forces at Mawlu near Katha.

1887.
2nd Jany.

Captain Honner proceeds on sick leave.

Army Circular, India, dated 1st December 1886. Men enlisted for one Battery will be liable to serve in any of the other three Batteries of the force, and may be transferred from one Battery to another in time of war.

Captain E. C. Wace was granted the D. S. O. for services in Burma.

February. Annual practice carried out at Bhámo.

24th Feby. Captain Honner rejoins from sick leave.

Orders received to return to India, and to hand over mules and equipment to No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery. The Hazára Battery to halt at Ráwalpindi and take over mules and equipment of No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery.

The left Division under Lieutenant Scott accompanied a flying column proceeding to the attack of the dacoits who were stockaded at Sawaddi, but returned without coming into action.

2nd March.

Sixteen miles were marched in 18 hours including a halt at Sawaddi. No galls.

A Jubilee allowance of Rs. 60 is granted to the Battery in honor of Her Majesty the Queen's 50th year on the throne.

March.

Forty-eight non-commissioned officers and men leave the Battery for service with the Burma Police Levy.

No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery arrive at 2 P. M.

24th March.

The Battery leaves Bhámo at 5 P. M., having handed over mules and equipment. Reached Katha 27th.

25th March.

The Battery leave Katha *en route* to Mandalay.

28th March.

Lieutenant F. H. S. Giles leaves the Battery to do duty with No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery.

28th March.

The loss of the mules which have been so long in the Battery and which were perhaps the best in the service was greatly felt by the Battery.

Battery arrives at Myingyan and proceeds to Prome, but owing to the lowness of the water has to proceed by rail to Rangoon.

5th April.

Battery was under orders to embark, but owing to a supposed case of cholera on board embarkation was not carried out till 22nd instant. No. 1 Bombay Battery also embarked.

19th April.

Lieutenant S. M. Renny rejoins the Battery on arrival at Calcutta.

Battery entrained, arrived at Ráwalpindi May 5th.

25th April.

6th May.

Mules and equipment of No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery taken over from Captain Walford, Royal Artillery. Equipment new, but mules inferior to those handed over.

G. O. C. C. dated 27th April 1887. Lieutenant Giles is appointed 3rd Subaltern No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, and is struck off the strength of the Battery from that date.

9th May.

Battery leaves Ráwalpindi.

18th May.

Arrives at Kohát after a very hot march.

Notwithstanding the number of recruits and the soft condition of the mules, the animals arrived without a gall.

On arrival drafts from other Batteries, were sent back to rejoin their own Batteries.

4th July.

Lieutenant Renny appointed to the Gun Carriage Factory at Fattahgarh, leaves to take up his appointment and is struck off the strength of the Battery—G. G. O. 29th July 1887.

2nd August.

Lieutenant Giles appointed 3rd Subaltern *vice* Lieutenant Renny, by G. O. C. C. 4th August 1887, joins the Battery.

In Burma despatches G. G. O. of 16th June 1887—

Captain E. C. Wace is mentioned and recommended for promotion by Brigadier-General Cox, Commanding Bhámo Brigade (3rd); also Lieutenant A. H. C. Birch.

The Officer Commanding Royal Artillery mentions Captain W. J. Honner and Lieutenant A. H. C. Birch, Royal Artillery.

1888.

The following promotions and appointments are made from 1st October 1887:—

Captain W. J. Honner, R. A., appointed Commandant.

Lieutenant C. D. Scott, R. A., appointed 1st Subaltern.

„ F. H. S. Giles, R. A., „ 2nd Subaltern.

„ W. W. Cookson, R. A., „ Subaltern.

„ A. H. C. Birch, R. A., 1st Subaltern, is
appointed Commandant No. 5 Garrison Battery,
Kohát, *vice* Captain W. J. Honner, R. A.

The ranks of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Subaltern will be discontinued, and future appointments will be made as "Subaltern."

The Battery is complete in officers, men, followers and animals.

Statement showing periods of Location in the several Cantonnments, Punjab Frontier Force, and absence on Service.

Corps.	DATE OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE FROM EACH STATION.				Field Service.
	Station.	Arrival.	Departure.		
	Fort Haripur	1848-49	1856	...	Two guns at Mangli Ravine, 1848. Present in 1st expedition against Hassanais, 1852-53. Expedition against Sittana fanatics, 1857-58. Marched to Maini, May 1858, over hills of Cahanpore and Ganga, November 1858. Present in expedition against Kabul Khel, December 1859. Marched 438 miles, 22nd December 1859 to 8th January 1860. March to Tánt 254 miles against Mahsúd Waziris, Expedition 1860. [Total miles marched in Waziri Expedition 678 miles.] Bangi Wallah Expedition, 1860. Marched under Brigadier-General Chamberlain to the top of mountain Mir Jani in the Gallis.
	Abbottabad	11th March 1856	26th April 1858	...	...
	Annore (on Indus)	2nd May 1858	15th May 1858	...	...
	Abbottabad	19th May 1858	3rd December 1859	...	...
	Kohát	14th December 1859	13th January 1860	...	...
	Abbottabad	27th January 1860	23rd March 1860	...	...
	"	11th June 1860	19th August 1863	...	...
	"	10th January 1864	2nd November 1865	...	...
	Kohát	7th December 1865	2nd April 1866	...	...
	Abbottabad	13th April 1866	3rd April 1867	...	...

Ambeyla Campaign, 13th October to 27th December 1863, including engagements on 19th October, 22nd October, taking of Lalla 15th-16th December 1863.
Jadun Expedition, 26th December 1863 to 17th January 1864.
Escort to Sir Donald MacLeod, march to Pesháwar *via* Mardán, thence to Campbellpore and Kohát.

"	17th April 1867	...	3rd December 1867	Hasanzai Expedition, 11th April 1867.
Peshāwar	9th January 1868	...	11th March 1868	March to Agror Valley, Black Mountain Expedition.
Abbott-abad	19th March 1868	...	11th August 1868	Campaign with Hazāra Force, 1868.
"	3rd November 1868	...	23rd February 1871	Action at Julgully Pass, 3rd October 1868. Attacked on the Machai Peak, 5th October 1868.
Kohāt	5th March 1871	...	15th December 1872	Two guns detached to Agror Frontier, 2nd October 1869 to 21st January 1870. Hasan Abdāl Camp of Exercise, 1872-73.
Abbott-abad	15th February 1873	...	1st March 1875	Two guns took part in Duffla Expedition, Assam, 1874.
Kohāt	13th March 1875	...	20th April 1877	Jowāki Expedition. Attack of Jammu. Service with both columns. Attack of Beri Pass, 19th December 1877.
Abbott-abad	2nd May 1877	...	3rd November 1877	Expedition in Utman Khel territory, 20th March 1878.
Kohāt	24th January 1878	...	28th February 1878	} Joined Kabul Field Force at Jamrud, October 1878. Service in Afghanistan, November 1878 to September 1880. Actions of Ali Masjid and Kabul.
Mardān	12th March 1878	...	27th April 1878	
Abbott-abad	5th May 1878	...	10th October 1878	Mahsud Vaziri Expedition, 1881. Action of 28th April 1881. Takt-i-Suleiman Expedition, 1883, December.
Edwardes-abad	14th September 1880	...	9th March 1883	Rāwalpindi Darbāi Camp of Exercise, April 1885.
Dera Ismail Khan	15th March 1883	...	10th March 1885	...
Abbott-abad	17th April 1885	...	23rd October 1885	...
Mandalay	13th November 1885	...	18th December 1885	{ Burmese war, 1885-86. Actions of Pagan, Myingyan, Ava, Mandalay, Schweybo, Bhāmo, Maguoug, Mansi; also 1st and 2nd expeditions against the Kachins.
Bhāmo	1st January 1886	...	24th March 1887	{ Expedition against Wuntho.
Kohāt	18th May 1887	...	...	Leave Burma in April 1887.

*Statement of Establishment and Pay authorized for each of the Hazára
and Pesháwar Mountain Trains,—P. G. O. No. 17,
dated 2nd February 1862.*

		Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.
Commandant ...	1	435	10	0	<i>Staff.</i>				
Horse allowance (2) ...	...	60	0	0					
Command allowance ...	...	30	0	0					
Officers doing duty ...	2	265	12	0					
Doing duty allowance ...	...	150	0	0	Brigade Havildár ...	1	2	0	0
Subadár ...	1	67	0	0	Pay Havildár ...	1	5	0	0
Jemadár ...	1	30	0	0	Drill Naick ...	1	2	8	0
Havildár ...	5	14	0	0					
Naick ...	4	12	0	0					
Bugler ...	2	8	0	0					
Private ...	60	8	0	0					
Packalli ...	1	9	0	0	<i>Ordnance.</i>				
Bhistie ...	2	5	0	0					
Sweeper ...	1	4	0	0					
Tindal ...	1	10	0	0					
Store Lascar ...	2	5	0	0	3-Pounder Guns ...	2	...	...	...
Cooks or Lángri ...	2	5	0	0	$\frac{2}{5}$ Howitzers ...	2	...	...	...
<i>Hospital.</i>					<i>Cattle.</i>				
Native Doctor ...	1	25	0	0	Yabús ...	2	...	...	...
Dresser ...	1	6	0	0	Gun Mules ...	76	...	...	...
Dooli bearer ...	5	6	0	0	Baggage Mules ...	24	...	...	...
<i>Bazár.</i>					<i>Allowances.</i>				
Mutsaddi ...	1	5	0	0	Stationery and re-	...	20	0	0
Munshi ...	1	10	0	0	pairs.	...	...	...	...
					Contingent ...	...	30	0	0
					Spare carriages ...	...	10	0	0
					Ammunition box re-	...	14	0	0
					pairs	...	...	...	...
					Mule harness repairs	...	96	0	0
					Stable gear repairs...	...	78	0	0
					Mules shoeing ...	...	76	0	0
					Yabús ditto ...	...	4	0	0
					Tents páls lascar ...	...	7	8	0
					Gram pots ...	...	15	0	0
					Cotton rope repairs	...	5	0	0
<i>Battery Establish-</i>									
<i>ment.</i>									
Havildárs of Muleteers	4	10	0	0					
Naicks ...	4	8	0	0					
Muleteers ...	18	6	0	0					
Syces ...	8	5	0	0					
Grass-cutters ...	30	4	0	0					
Native Farrier ...	1	9	0	0					
Salutri ...	1	9	0	0					
Mistri smith ...	1	12	0	0					
Fileman ...	1	7	0	0					
Fireman ...	1	7	0	0					
Hammer man ...	1	6	0	0					
Mistri Carpenter ...	1	14	0	0					
Workman Carpenter	1	10	0	0					
Mochi ...	1	7	0	0					
					Total cost of Battery	...	3,324	6	0

Establishment as altered in 1869—G. G. O. 19th February 1869.

Designation.	Nos.	Rs.	A.	P.	Designation.	Nos.	Rs.	A.	P.
					<i>Native Artificers and Followers.</i>				
Commandant ...	1	As former-ly.			Tindal ...	1	10	0	0
Subalterns ...	2				Store Lascars ...	2	5	0	0
Subadár ...	1				Pakháli ...	2	9	0	0
Jamadár ...	1				Sweeper ...	1	4	0	0
Havildár-Major ...	1	20	0	0	Lángri ...	4	5	0	0
Pay and Quartermaster-Havildár.	1	20	0	0	Salutri ...	1	9	0	0
Havildárs ...	4	16	0	0	Syces ...	4	5	0	0
Naicks ...	4	12	0	0	Grass-cutters ...	30	8	0	0
Trumpeters ...	2	8	0	0	Head smith ...	1	12	0	0
Gunners ...	60	8	0	0	Fileman ...	1	7	0	0
Havildár of Drivers ...	2	10	0	0	Fireman ...	1	7	0	0
Naicks ditto ...	4	8	0	0	Hammerman ...	1	6	0	0
Drivers ...	85	6	0	0	Head Carpenter ...	1	14	0	0
Muleteers ...	8	6	0	0	Carpenter ...	1	10	0	0
Farrier ...	1	9	0	0	Mochís ...	2	7	0	0
<i>Command, Staff and Horse Allowance.</i>					<i>Bazár.</i>				
					Matsaddi ...	1	5	0	0
					<i>Allowances.</i>				
Command* ...	...	30	0	0	Stationery and repair of arms.	...	20	0	0
Horse allowance ...	...	60	0	0	Medicines and stable requirements.	...	20	0	0
Subordinate Officer's allowance.	...	150	0	0	Contingent for 4 guns and carriages at Rs. 7-8 each.	...	30	0	0
Medical charge allowance	...	50	0	0	Ditto ditto spare carriage.	...	5	0	0
Drill Naick ...	...	2	8	0	Ammunition boxes repairs.	...	18	8	0
<i>Educational.</i>					Mule harness repairs...	...	170	0	0
Munshi ...	1	10	0	0	Yabu ditto ...	...	4	0	0
<i>Medical.</i>					Mule shoeing ...	...	85	0	0
Hospital Assistant ...	1	According to grade.			Yabu ditto ...	...	8	0	0
Dresser ...	1	6	0	0	Baggage mules repair of harness and shoeing.	...	48	0	0
Bhistie ...	1	†	0	0	Lascar pál repairs ...	...	9	0	0
Cook ...	1	5	0	0	Total ...	...	377	8	0
Sweeper ...	1	5	0	0					
Dooli-bearers ...	6	5	0	0					

* Altered to Rs. 150—G. G. O. No. 539, dated 14th May 1869

† Altered to Rs. 5—G. G. O. No. 620 of 1869.

‡ Altered to Rs. 9—G. G. O. No. 620 of 1869.

§ G. G. O. No. 999 of 18 9. Salutries and farriers of the establishment to be classed among fighting man.

Cattle.	Purposes for which employed.	Native Battery & guns.			Cattle.	Purpose for which employed.	Native Battery & guns.		
		Saddles.	Spare.	Total.			Saddles.	Spare.	Total.
Horses or Mules.	Outsiders ...	4	...	4		Battery stores ...	6	...	6
	Ordnance ...	8	4	12		Half wroughts, &c,	1	...	1
	Carriage ...	8	4	12		Treasure chest ...	2	...	2
	Wheel ...	8	4	12		Veterinary medicines.	3	...	3
	Ammunition ...	36	2	38		Hospital Trunks...	2	...	2
	Spare Carriage ...	2	...	2		Cooking Pots ...	10	...	10
	Spare Wheel ...	2	...	2		Men's kits tents...	1 mule to 6 native fighting men and 1 for 8 camp-followers.		
	Entrenching tools	2	...	2					
	Artificers' tools ...	3	...	3					
	Forge ...	2	...	2					
		71	14	85					

FORM A.*

Hazára Mountain Battery.

The Battery was raised at Haripur by Major Abbott.	Year.	<i>Hindis.</i>		<i>Muham-madans.</i>		<i>Sikhs.</i>	
		...		2		...	
One Native Officer and 20 men transferred from Sheikh Em-mám-ud-dín's Artillery in 1849. The remainder were enlisted by recruiting (with the exception of one Native Officer, who was enlisted by recruiting and rose from the ranks) till 1860. The Native Officers were supplied by Native Officers remaining supernumerary after reduction of establishments at the close of Sikh War.	1st constitution.	Native Officers		2		...	
		Non-commis-sioned Officers		2		1	
No existing records prior to 1857.		Privates		34		20	
		Muleteers		1		4	
E. J. DELAULTOUR, <i>Captain.</i>	1857	4		21		14	
	1858	1		8		23	
	1859	5		8		3	
	1860	7		7		12	
	1861	4		3		12	
	1862	17		44		13	
	1863	...		16		7	
	1864	6		15		4	
	1865	6		12		6	
	1866	1		10		1	
	1867	6		18		3	
	1868	2		14		...	
	1869	3		14		4	
	1870	2		8		14	
	1871	3		14		3	
	1872	3		8		4	

* Submitted on Battery histories being called for, showing constitution, castes and enlistments from date of formation.

355:31(545)

Call No.

355.092

PUN

184a

Accession No.

14026

Title Historical record of No.4
(Hazara) Mtn. Bty. PFF 1888

Author